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BombayToday

BOMBAY AND UPNAGAR
BHOODAN YAJAN SAMITI: Ma-
hatma Gandhi's Shradha Day—
Sarvodaya Mela, Gokulbal Sahitya
Society, Dadabhai Road, Vile Parle,
8 a.m.BHARATIYA SANGIT KALA-
KAR MANDAL: Vocal music by
Ustad Rahimuddin Khan, Laxmi
Baug, Bhatwadi, 9 a.m.BOMBAY HANDICRAFT TEA-
CHERS' ASSOCIATION: Fourth
annual general body meeting, New
Era School, Hughes Road, 10 a.m.HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTI-
TIONERS' ASSOCIATION: Clinical
meeting, Dr. U. M. Menon to
speak on Jaundice, 3 p.m. at
Chhabildas Boys' High School,
Dadar.JEHANGIR ART GALLERY:
Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa to inau-
gurate exhibition of Paintings and
Sculpture by Prabha Arge and
Vithal Badgiwar, 5-30 p.m.BHARATIYA MUSIC AND
ARTS SOCIETY: Bharata Na-
tiam Recital by Kumari R. Jeeva-
rathnamala and Party, Podar Col-
lege Hall, Matunga, 6 p.m.GROUP OF GOAN YOUTHS:
Konkani play, Disputto Gulraj
(Our Daily Bread) by Bernard
D'Souza and party, St. Joseph's
High School Hall, Wadala, 6 p.m.UNITED LODGE OF THEO-
PHISTS: Lecture on 'Building of
Character', Jehangir Wadia Build-
ing, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.NEW DELHI: Dr. B. Rajan of
India has been re-elected as
chairman of the Executive Board
of UNICEF.Convention
Of Farmers

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11

The Second National Con-
vention of Farmers is to be held at
New Delhi from March 31 to
April 8 next under the auspices
of the Farmers' Forum (India).Persons from Bombay State de-
siring to attend the conven-
tion are advised to contact the
Director of Agriculture, Bom-
bay State, immediately.The official delegation from
each State to the Convention will
consist of the State representa-
tives on the All-India Farmers'
Council, the prize-winners at the
State level in the various crop
competitions, the International
Farm Youth Exchange boys and
girls and the Krishi Pandits.A group of selected women farm-
ers and progressive small
farmers at the rate of one per
district, whose holdings may not be
more than 20 to 40 acres, will also
be included in the delegation.14 Municipalities
Taken Over

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The administration of 14 mu-
nicipalities in Bombay State has
been taken over by the Govern-
ment under the new Bombay Local
Authorities Administration Ordinance,
as the municipalities are
unable to exercise their powers and
perform their duties and functions
because of the resignation of a
majority of councillors.These municipalities are: Bhor
(Poona District); Talegaon-Da-
bhade (Poona District); Kolhapur;
Tchakranani (Kolhapur District);
Kurundwad (Kolhapur District);
Vadgaon (Kolhapur District);
Panchgaon (North Satara District);
Shrirampur (Ahmednagar Dis-
trict); Alibag (Kolaba District);
Taran (Kolaba District); Ratna-
giri, Malwan (Ratnagiri District);
Satara City, and Bassein (Thana
District).Either the mamlatdar or the
mahalkar have been appointed to
exercise the powers and perform
the duties of the municipalities
except in the case of Satara City
and Kolhapur Borough Mu-
nicipalities, where the personal assistants
to the Collectors have been
appointed as Administrators.MRS. LIMAYE
GOES TO GOA

Chronicle Correspondent

KARWAR, Feb. 11.
Mrs. Champa Limaye, wife of
Madhu Limaye, Praja Socialist
leader at present undergoing ten-
year jail term in Agarda Port
prison, left for Goa to
meet her husband.She is accompanied by Mohan
Limaye, Madhu Limaye's brother.MANY ARRESTED
FOR SHOUTING
SLOGANS IN GOA

SAWANTWADI, Feb. 11.

The latest report from Asst.
Commissioner Dal states that under-
ground workers appeared in a big
fair at Chodga village near Pan-
jim and after overpowering five
police men raised slogans con-
demning the Portuguese regime
and urging merger with India.Four thousand people on the
spot joined in shouting slogans.
Next day several arrests were
made in this connection.—UPI.

Today's Radio

Bombay, 243.9m

7-10 Prabhat mangala, 7-15 K H
Khan, sarangi, 7-40 Programme,
8-45 Mandakini Gadre, Kamal
Rahab, 8-50 Folk songs, 11-10 Tri-
veni tarang, 11-30 Variety, G. 12-0
For women, G. 12-45 G songs,
12-50 R N Desai, Sports, G. 12-55
K H Khan, 12-40 K R Lowla,
sports, 12-45 Concert, 14-30 For
children, G.17-30 Mandakini Gadre, him-
pala, 17-45 1 Pandya party, G
songs, 18-00 Locals, 18-10 Indumati
Adya, K songs, 18-20 For villages,
K. 18-30 K H Khan, sarangi, 18-35
Regi news, 19-30 Mandakini Gad-
re, Yaman, 20-15 1 Pandya, Party,
G songs, 20-30 Matters of moment,
20-45 M. K. Sanyal, 21-15
15 From the stage, G. 21-
30 M. Sanyal, 21-45 Slum
clearance scheme in Gr. Bombay
(discussion), 22-0 In concert pitch.Variations 545.5m.
7-45 S S Zarin & party, Ghazal,
naat, 8-0 Shella Saver, 8-45 E Prab-
hu, violin, 9-0 For children, M.
11-30 Radio story, 11-45 Literary
prog. M. 12-15 Mixed music, 12-30
M. Sanyal & M. Sanyal, 13-0 R G
Sardesai, Sports, M. 13-5
Bhalchandra 12-15 R Chetani. Mono-
bhoomi 13-30 S S Zarin & party,
Ghazal, naat, 13-50 E Prabhhu,
violin, 14-0 S N Ratanjankar,
Shivnath Bhauray, 14-30 M S Dha-
nalakshmi, K music.17-15 Shella Saver, 18-0 Locals,
18-10 M. Sanyal & M. Sanyal, 18-
30 Farm forum prog. of funda-
mental research, 18-35 Leela Nar-
vekar, M songs, 18-50 For villages,
M. 19-20 Regi. news, 19-30 For
workers, 20-30 Manna Warekar, H
talk, 20-45 Konkani prog. (L
Martins) Story re. Goa festival;
Folk songs 21-30 To be announ-
ced, 22-0 S N Ratanjankar, Deepak.Ahmednabad-Baroda,
352.9m.
7-10 Prabhat mangala, 7-5 Salu-
tation, 7-15 M G Bhat, 7-30 Pro-
gramme, 7-32 Rasoolnabai, vocal,
8-50 Folk songs, 9-0 H Dasandi,
bhajan, 9-15 G. music, 10-0 Asha
Thondse, 10-15 For children, 11-0
S. Parakar, violin, 11-15 C. Shah,
dhruba, Raga bhairav, 11-30 Va-
riety, 12-30 K D Potdar, Gaud.sarang, 12-45 O. Shah, dhruba, 13-
10 Film choruses and duets, 13-30
H. Dasandi, 13-45 A. Dasandi, G
songs, 13-50 Locals, 14-15 M G Bhat,
Ghazals, 14-20 Music lessons, 14-
35 Raga sangit, 14-50 For work-
ers, 14-55 Regi. news, 15-00 For
villages, 20-15 R D Potdar, Mishra
plu, 20-30 Matters of moment, 20-
45 W. Chaudhary, Ghazals, 21-
15 V. Bhonde, 21-30 L K. Mukta,
K. music, 21-45 K. G. play, 22-0
Concert.Poona, 375m.
7-10 Prabhat mangala, 7-15 Pro-
gramme, 7-15 Tatrakar, 7-15 G
songs, 7-20 Regi. news, 7-25
Shahani, 8-15 Saraswati Dhan, Desi,
9-15 Recital, 10-0 For children, 10-
15 Literary prog., 10-25 A. K. S.
Khan, L. K. Sanyal, 12-45 Music,
13-0 Janki Iyer, L. music, 13-15
Shahani, 13-30 Saraswati Dhan,
K. v. d. 13-45 Janki Iyer, 18-10
Shantala G. Sarangdhar, K. music,
18-20 Locals, 18-30 Shahani,
19-0 For villages, 19-20 Regi. news,
19-30 Janki Iyer, vocal, 20-15 LIT-
erary prog., 20-30 Gunjara,
21-15 Shahani, 21-30 G. P. Javani,
party, Bharud, 22-0 Saraswati,
Rane, 22-45.Mumbai, 329.7m.
7-10 Mangal swar, 7-5 Rayer,
7-15 K. Vayda, 7-32 Rasool-
nabai, vocal, 8-30 L N. Gadnavi,
Folk songs, 9-0 For children, G.
10-0 K. Vayda, 10-15 L. N. Gadnavi,
10-30 K. Vayda, 10-35 L. N. Gadnavi,
& C. H. Atha, 10-45 Locals, 10-50
For villages, G. 10-55 Regi. news,
11-0 L. N. Gadnavi, Folk songs,
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NEW STATES WILL BE TEST OF OUR UNITY

"The historical and inspiring surroundings of Amritsar will be a reminder of the aspirations of those who laid down their lives in the cause of the country's freedom and will link our deliberations with our goal or the pledge that we took here 25 years ago", declared Mr. Dhebar, addressing the Congress session at Amritsar.

FOLLOWING is the text of Mr. Dhebar's presidential address to the Congress:

Last year we met in Madras at Avadi.

The Avadi session, in one sense, was historic.

Its historic character lay not only in its phenomenal success as a political gathering, but lay more particularly in the fact that it gave language and expression to the dreams and aspirations of a sixth of the human race.

The Amritsar session has also a significance of its own. Amritsar brings back to our memory a host of events, the entry of Mahatma Gandhi on the political stage of India, the Rowlatt Act, the Black Sunday, the massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh, the flag hoisting on that fateful day of December, 1929, and the whole saga of freedom struggle, followed by victory of human suffering and sacrifice.

Great Saga Of Martyrdom

It is seldom that the world has witnessed the unconquerable spirit of a fearless personality infusing in almost a dormant soporific mass of humanity, a spirit of revolt.

It is seldom that the world has seen a mighty empire shaken from its foundations by weapons of non-violence and truth.

This saga of martyrdom that started with Jallianwalla will ever thrill human hearts.

The historical and inspiring surroundings of Amritsar will be a reminder of the aspirations of those who laid down their lives in the cause of the country's freedom and will link our deliberations with our goal or the pledge that we took here 25 years ago.

Red Rout In Andhra

The Avadi resolution was followed by elections in Andhra.

The Communist Party of India entered into a direct contest with the Congress.

It had planned its campaign on the basis of a full-scale victory, months ahead.

All the preparations, visible and

And it considered questions relating to the development of the under-developed areas and population anxiously longing for deliverance from the social and economic backwardness.

It was a very successful conference not only in the political sense but in the psychological and emotional sense too.

The Massacre In Goa

Independence day saw us battling with the remnants of foreign domination in Goa.

While the Congress was not directly associated with the satyagraha there, the events that were taking place on the borders of Goa did cause us concern.

Unarmed and defenceless patriotic people in Goa and other Portuguese settlements took it upon themselves to express with their life and blood their resentment against the surviving trespasser on Indian soil.

The people of India also struggled to show their sympathies in their effort for liberation. More than a score of persons lost their lives apart from many who were wounded and hundreds who were shut behind the bars.

But the Government of India and the All-India Congress Committee felt that continuance of the struggle on Indian soil was likely to lead to complications in the international field and at home.

The Government of India and the AICC were, therefore, compelled to advise a halt.

I appreciate the anxiety of the delegates on the score of Goa. Liberation of Goa is a question of principle with the people of India.

Notwithstanding Mr. Dulles

The freedom of India can be complete only when the last pocket of imperialism is liquidated.

It is quite true there is yet no demonstrable change in the post-imperialist attitude.

The Portuguese authorities are

Dhebar Draws A Lesson From Bombay Riots

without, apart from the economic measures we have already taken will, I think, inevitably tell.

Two other events of great importance during the last year were Panditji's visit to the East European countries, including the USSR and the visit of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Krushchev to India.

The visit to Europe of a representative of a free Asian country, that was only a few years ago bound to the chariot wheel of a European Power, was by itself a great event.

It epitomised in the person of Panditji the whole history of the last half a century and the eventual fate of imperial hold on colonial countries.

The reception given by the people and their Governments was of equal significance. The warmth and spontaneity of these receptions laid bare before Panditji the craving of these hearts for peace.

The Strength Of Democracy

In the same way, the visit of the leaders of the USSR represented the anxious urge of the Soviet people to establish and increase contacts with the people of India.

The reactions of our people were almost identical and equally spontaneous. The receptions had a content of their own.

A new page seems to have opened in the relationship of our two countries.

We differ in our domestic policies. Our approach to the problems facing us also differ.

And yet our people feel they can live together as much with the Soviets as with others as fellow human beings.

It required a capacity to

of human history by a dynamic approach to the problems of suffering humanity which is by far the only dominant attraction towards Communism.

The meeting of the four Big Powers in Geneva was a great and bold step taken by the Western democracies and the Soviet Union.

If it has failed to materialise in concrete results, one can only say that it requires greater self-inspection, greater sympathy and greater capacity to be fair and ever generous on both sides.

We can be certain that that will be forthcoming in due measure. We can only assure our best wishes and such co-operation as we are capable of giving.

Year Of Good Crops

We had a fairly good year so far as the crops are concerned.

But some parts of India suffered heavily because of floods, and in the south the cyclone caused heavy damage, resulting in loss to life and property.

Some of the States will have to incur very heavy expenditure for the relief and rehabilitation of the people.

But it is gratifying to note that with the assistance of the United Nations Government the State Governments are making supreme efforts to afford relief to the unfortunate victims.

It has been a matter of satisfaction that the Congress organisation has been instrumental in contributing its mite to the relief of the distressed.

October saw the country in the midst of earnest speculation and expectation about the report of the States Reorganisation Commission.

There was a universal feeling, especially on the south of the Narmada, that the existing boundaries were artificial.

Many of our comrades and countrymen worked under a grievance that they were compelled against their will to lead a divided existence, that the moral, intellectual and material resources of all their people were not fully harnessed and mobilised.

The Problem Of Reorganisation

They felt that these artificial divisions and the consequent dissatisfaction were coming in the way of their giving their best to developmental effort.

There was a universal desire to effect changes on a linguistic basis.

It, therefore, became our duty to appoint a commission which could collect the necessary material, hear the various points of view, consider the problem of redistribution and reorganisation from all possible and necessary aspects, namely the wishes of the people, language, economic development and administrative convenience and suggest a pattern or a plan for reorganisation of states.

Apart from the natural impulses and urges of the people there have got mixed up with this problem difficulties created by fears and prejudices as in the case of West Bengal, problems created by the division of the country.

It was a formidable task. I can, however, say from a considerable study of the problem and the report of the Commission that the task was undertaken by the members of the Commission in a spirit of patriotic duty and has been performed in that spirit, without fear or favour and without ill-will or malice.

Task Of Working Committee

It was open to the Working Committee, as we had originally thought, to treat this as an award and urge upon the nation to accept it as such.

It was probable that, if the Working Committee had done so, it could have passed over a great deal of its responsibility for actual decisions to the Commission.

But it is a moot question whether such a rigid attitude or a mechanical approach, in relation to such an intricate problem of such an importance, could have given satisfaction to the parties affected, even if that attitude or approach could have survived the pressure of public opinion or the attacks that the Working Committee was shirking its responsibility.

The Working Committee, therefore, decided to go through the recommendations in detail.

For days and weeks the sub-committee heard the people, tried to understand their points of view and consider the alternatives suggested by a large number of people, both publicly and in private and it came to certain conclusions.

It is rarely possible to satisfy all the sides.

The recommendations were scrutinised from all angles.

At the end of a most detailed and stringent scrutiny, the utmost departure that could be thought of was in respect of seven or eight items.

To tamper with the report in such small matters appeared to us to be unwise from every point of view.

We, therefore, had recourse to persuading the parties affected by such modifications or for departures.

I am happy to say that, in spite of their local difficulties, most of them agreed to our suggestions.

Whatever modifications in the SRC recommendations have been made on border questions, they are largely the result of agreement or acquiescence.

Serious Lapses By Congressmen

The last three months have been a testing time for all of us.

The natural urge to live together as members of a family speaking the same language has, as we have seen, degenerated into insistent and violent demands at times for territorial expansions, regardless of the consideration of the country's unity or dignity and honour thereof.

The workers in some parts of India have shown an exemplary regard for the organisational discipline and for the unity and the strength of the country.

It cannot but be conceded that some among us have succumbed to momentary passions.

And there have been lapses of a very serious character.

It is true that the reorganisation of the States affects the whole nation.

We have ourselves been, therefore, keen to see that adequate freedom was not denied to the members to express themselves on these questions till the final decisions were taken.

But making allowance for all this, it cannot be denied that in some parts of India the limits of freedom, that members of a disciplined organisation could employ, were exceeded.

There were not wanting in our ranks comrades who refused to be allowed or swayed from their objective loyalty to the unity of the country.

But there were others who were submerged under the claims of regional and local aspirations.

And there were some who even went to the length of questioning the decisions of their own Government and their own central organisational authority.

We Still Cling To Old Values

If the past history of our country has anything to teach us, it is that the parochial and regional claims have invariably weakened the foundations of our freedom.

The feudal and the bourgeois structure of our thought and habits still persists and in this, the limitations of our initial advantages are now appearing one after another on the surface.

With the removal of the artificial curbing influences of feudalism, the masses of people are coming into their own.

What happened in Bombay and Orissa and some other parts of India is a signal and a warning to us that parts of our love for the unity of our people is conditioned by mental reservations.

Considerations of local and sectional interest can still overwhelm us.

It is time, therefore, that we examine the strong and weak streaks in the emotions and the urges that govern our conduct, in our attitudes towards each other and in our approach to the problems that face our country.

India is great not because it has large space or because it has a vast population.

The greatness of a people can only be measured by the values for which they stand and for which they are prepared to sacrifice everything.

It is its mission and not the numbers, that gives stature to a country.

Clarion Call Of Bengal, Bihar

At times, one learns much more from adversity than from good fortune.

The shock of Bombay, apart from the shame and sorrow it caused us, revived our sleeping consciousness and once again in the history of India a clarion call has been sounded by our leaders from Bengal and Bihar who occupy in the estimation of the people of those areas a place of honour and trust.

They have given a bold lead which India needs at the moment. If their mission succeeds history will record a new page of service added to the cause of our freedom and our unity by the sons

and daughters of Bengal and Bihar to the many they have written so far.

The proposal to form zones was another big move.

Politics, however, is not mere sentiment. It is a job as practical as any other job in the world.

To believe that the change in atmosphere caused by these moves has solved our problems is to relapse once again into deep slumber which had brought us to the brink of civil war.

A closer analysis of the reasons will reveal to us some of the most glaring and the patent defects in our organisational thinking and in our organisational approach.

False Sense Of Security

If we examine a little deeply into causes, we shall find that we have allowed ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security.

We took it for granted that the Indian masses, who are generally tolerant, will always remain so.

A great empire, even when it parted company with us, left behind some kind of order.

The success in the struggle gave a halo to the Congress.

And finally, there is the personality of Panditji.

Our post-independence journey on our road to progress started with these initial advantages.

Halo Of Victory Now Dim

But we took little trouble, while exploiting these advantages, to assess the limitations thereof if we had done so, we would have realised that the tolerance of our people was nurtured in the background of religions and feudalism.

We would have also realised that the peace and order Britain left behind were as hollow as the crust of a cake.

The political institutions Bri-

come to the people for the first time in their history and, what is more, as a stroke.

Democracy is a force. A whole community of 38 crores is on the move.

What have we done to educate them that democracy is not a mere science of numbers?

What have we done to make them realise that the mechanism of democracy can prove even more dangerous than any other scheme of Government if it lacks the basic democratic approach?

Without the basic approach the apparatus of democracy is proving a convenient handle in the hands of those whose politics involve the use of crowd psychology.

What have the Communists, Hindu Mahasabha and Jana Sangh got to do with democracy, except to use the people as battering rams to strike the Government and the Party?

Many Prejudices Exist

Again, our people while they are patriotic, have been accustomed to think about unity only in a general sense.

Real unity cannot grow unless and until deep-rooted prejudices of caste, communal, provincialism have been annihilated.

These prejudices cannot go unless our values change.

At the moment, however while we are on the one hand opposing tribal, feudal and bourgeois values, we are also tolerating so many things in the name of political expediency, which cannot be tolerated if the new values are acceptable to us.

So long as we concede respect and prestige to old values, so long will these prejudices persist.

We may inquire if we have not suffered them and thus created a feeling in the minds of the votaries thereof and others that these prejudices can co-exist with the values that strengthen Indian unity.

We will have to decide whether our conception of unity is unconditioned by these prejudices.

Fourthly, there is the question of our contact with the masses. The important function that we discharge today is to explain to the administration the needs of the people and try to remove their difficulties, apart

from the elections. This is very important, but not enough.

What is needed is an identification at an emotional level with the people and that is possible only when we identify ourselves with their problems and struggle for solution thereof, keeping the people in the centre of all our activities.

The time, has come, I think, when we will have to mobilise our strength to establish such contacts.

The bed-rock of the Congress organisation at the moment is the confidence of the people in our leaders.

It is the source of our strength.

But we may easily become responsible for weakening the source if we do not place at their disposal an army of properly qualified workers in the field.

The Congress organisation will have to think in terms of proper recruitment, proper training proper cadreisation and enforcement of proper discipline.

Ways and means will have to be found to acquire the necessary resilience and capacity to function as an integrated political entity.

We are facing common men as mere common men with all their strength and with all their shortcomings.

A Blessing In Disguise

The crisis of States reorganisation is a blessing in a disguise. We are face to face with realities.

We have been actively pursuing the programme for the material well-being of the people and therein we have been able to make a distinct mark on the people's minds about our capacity to solve their economic problems.

But we must accept and admit that we have not been able to devote as much attention to other basic problems, including the question of adjustment of our political, educational and social institutions to the needs and requirements of the people, which are vital to build up a sound State.

Secondly, the democratic functioning, on the present scale, has

While we may not think in terms of a regimented approach, we cannot permit a vague and an amorphous approach also.

The root of the decay of a party, as of country, lie in the thought structure of its membership of fog surrounding the mind of a community may well conceal the valley of its self-destruction.

Emulate What Is Glorious

Congressmen have fought Congressmen many a time in the past.

But the differences then were more ideological or of speed and pace.

It is difficult, however, to say the same thing about all the territorial claims for reorganisation of States.

The human mind is capable of creating a self-delusion on any subject.

We have allowed a delusion to grow in India that linguistic claims for territories were fundamentally ideological.

And what is worse, we have permitted that delusion to go to the length of compartmentalising the citizenship of India.

We are a mature country. But even mature people have to learn from others.

Most of us know what India meant in terms of political and financial strength to the British people, apart from the status which the hold over India conferred on the British.

The British Labour Party decided one day to give it away.

Did we ever hear of any professions, strikes or resignations? It should be our endeavour to emulate what is glorious.

Remedy

What is the remedy? An organisation which works only for elections or as a go-between of the people and the administration is not the only purpose.

If national character, national solidarity and national integrity are the foundations of nationalism, one of the ways of achieving it is through constructive work.

Ours is a constructive revolution. Constructive revolution is a silent revolution.

Its potency lies in the fact that like biochemic treatment its small doses enter into the roots of the disease, separate the diseased portion from the healthy, build up the strength of the healthy organism, dry up the sources of the unhealthy one and work out a permanent cure.

Our fight is not with the healthy organism.

Our society has so much of vitality. Our fight is with the unhealthy streaks in our national character and social behaviour.

Moreover, constructive work has a capacity to cure the physician also along with the sick.

It gives a new vision to us. It provides us with an opportunity to understand ourselves.

It revolutionises our relations with society.

From mere slogans or superfluous sympathy the actual working out of the solutions of the problems of the masses creates new and enduring bonds of active sympathy and love.

It is only from that position one can hope to influence the minds and lives of the people.

It also breeds spontaneous discipline, a habit of study and gives an insight into the day-to-day problems of our people.

It creates a social mind which only can influence the working of social, political and economic institutions.

It is only when the hard core of these institutions is pierced that they will be capable of absorbing the spirit of the changing times.

Ceremonial professions of unity, equality and sympathy are not going to help us any more than they did the old Rajput, Moghul and Maratha rulers of India.

Only that structure will last that is based upon the solid foundations of people's love, trust and

Continued On Next Page

Goa Is Last Pocket Of Imperialism

invisible, had an air of complete surety about the result. The Congress, it was thought, was doomed so far as Andhra, at any rate, was concerned.

The events, however, proved too much for the Communists. It is very difficult to analyse the causes of their defeat.

An election campaign is one of the most complex experiments in practical politics.

The human mind is geared up to a pitch of intense sensitiveness.

Programmes get confused with personalities.

The obligation for a dispassionate exercise of judgment is bypassed in the midst of diverse influences that the mind is subjected to.

And one is carried away in the current of noblest sentiments or of monetary frenzy passions for narrow considerations of sectarian interests.

But making allowance for all the vagaries of elections, one fact stands out—that the vote given in Andhra was a vote in favour of democracy and planned development.

The Communist Party of India stood exposed both as an anti-democratic force and as a reactionary exponent of class struggle.

The decisive verdict in favour of the Congress had set a wave of enthusiasm in the country.

But we should remember that it was a victory charged with responsibility, as all victories are.

Intoxicating influence of victory at times is so great that one forgets the responsibilities accompanying it.

We have to remember the objective purpose for which the Congress Party participated in the elections and fulfil the mandate we received at the polls.

Resurgent Asia's Voice

Then came the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung.

The representatives of resurgent Asia and an increasingly conscious and struggling Africa met at Bandung to give expression to their ideals and aspirations as well as to find out ways and means for future collaboration.

The conference concentrated on the important problems confronting its constituents.

It condemned in unequivocal terms the colonial and racial policies of the powers that be.

It showed its concern towards the activities savouring of military combinations.

trying to exploit the situation to further entrench themselves.

The latest pronouncement of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles is disconcerting, to say the least.

Nevertheless, we should not forget some basic fact.

Even a hard-boiled dictator cannot rule for a long time a small territory with a population wholly averse to him from a distance of 5,000 miles, more particularly when he has to finance every penny required to maintain that rule, which is the position today.

Peace-Hungry Europe

Secondly, no weapon has been invented which could keep back people determined to be free.

The last word in a struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed has always remained with the oppressed.

Panchshila Link With Russia

A crisis, as a matter of fact, is developing behind the border screen of Goa.

Thirdly, the economic and political currents that are gathering strength and the speedy developments that are taking place in India cannot but affect the people in Goa.

CALL FOR STEPS TO STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Continued From Previous Page

confidence, earned by diligent service and sacrifice. How can we think of a United India unless we understand one another?

The spread of Hindi and the development of other languages in which the people speak and express themselves become inevitable for that purpose.

The Kernel Of Unity

We are apt to place too much reliance upon the one-language, one-state formula.

Switzerland, one of the most peaceful and prosperous countries in the world, has three languages.

It is interesting to note that while the French, the Germans and the Italians, having their own linguistic States, have been quarrelling and even fighting with one another off and on, the Swiss having all the three languages in one State have always remained unaffected.

It is the love and respect which we show to a language or languages that is the kernel of the unity of a nation.

Similarly, to think of equality among our people, without some active programme, which associates us with the masses in resolving the present inequalities in their day-to-day struggles for existence, is again to fall a victim to slogans, to which the people can listen only for a short time.

The Bhodan movement offers a radical solution, not only in material terms but in terms of psychological revolution in changing the conception of ownership of property.

It is the first step in the process of levelling up and levelling down by voluntary popular effort, not only in India, but perhaps the world over.

So also, the village and household industries offer a substantial answer to the problem of poverty in rural India and among the middle classes, chiefly women.

Plan For National Education

There is an intensive effort at development of our villages in the Community Projects and National Extension Services areas.

How can we afford to cut ourselves away from it and yet expect to seed it with the seeds of psychological revolution that we intend to work out?

VINOBA'S WAY TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES

It is a community at work, whether it is local projects health or sanitation.

We can make a difference by investing them with an outlook that can endure beyond the actual effort.

It is not mere economic equality that we aim at.

We aim at integration of the whole personality of the nation. One-fifth of our younger population is daily receiving training in their homes, streets and educational institutions.

We have pledged ourselves to radical changes in our education system.

It is an activity with which the future of our race is concerned. If the new society is to be based upon the fundamental principles of dignity of labour, social equality and economic justice, and if the new society is to be freed from the faults of the present in the direction of the values of life which affect national character, national solidarity, national integrity and national pride, we cannot afford to ignore the question of national education.

The education that we give to our children mirrors the stage of development of our own social and national outlook.

We daily complain about the youth and students. They may be going out of our hands in some places. But we must place something in their hands that can enthuse them and, through that enthusiasm, bind them to us.

Liquidation Of Caste Ways

A total removal of untouchability will take us several steps towards the liquidation of the caste system and the spirit of communalism that weakens the foundation of our social life, its harmony and its progress.

Similarly, through the organisation of women we shall have an opportunity to realise the state and condition of our domestic life.

Most of the things that we object to publicly will perhaps be found depicted there.

Our attitude to women, our attitude to children, our attitude to our neighbour determines in the ultimate analysis our attitude to society.

The cow is one of the pillars of our rural economy. For years to come it will be so. Animal husbandry supports

at least two to three crores of our people either directly or indirectly.

Prohibition is another item in our programme. Temperance work needs public education.

The efforts of the State can only supplement the efforts of the organisation.

Land reforms, protection of under tenants, landless labour, tribal and backward classes are all riddles facing us.

On the solution of all these questions depends the solution to a great extent of this main problem, the problem of national character, and national solidarity.

For the last eight months constructive work committees have been appointed in the various provinces.

Work has started in some of them.

It would be improper an unfair to say that Congressmen have no faith left in that programme.

On the contrary, my tours have given me hope.

The great contribution made by Congressmen in the schemes of public participation and social projects, youth camps and social welfare activities are a witness to it.

But we have to admit that a vast body of our active members have remained unaffected.

For Non-Violent Revolution

We have to create that faith in them that it is through constructive work that we shall be able to change the basis of our relations with the masses, reorient their outlook, influence the functioning of our social, political and educational institutions, inculcate a democratic approach in our masses, and remove sectarian, communal and other restrictive forces that work for disruption of our social and political life.

They have yet to appreciate the fact that Gandhiji with his great insight into the working of the Indian mind and the social and economic conditions in India, was not emphasising this without any reason.

It was not a mere fad. It was on the contrary a conviction of his mind and heart that the constructive work was the basis of a non-violent revolution.

The controversies on the question of Indian reorganisation have revealed to us our weaknesses.

We have seen how narrow is the distinction between the national and provincialism.

No police force for all-time control a people, unless they themselves develop internal controls.

No peaceful progress is possible unless there is a body of public servants who can influence them whatever the magnitude of the crisis.

There is yet time for us to turn our attention to that task.

The Impact Of Avadi

The other event of primary importance last year was the Avadi resolution.

All of us felt that our objective of a co-operative commonwealth did not express in sufficiently clear terms the nature of the society we intended to evolve.

We decided therefore, to give our thoughts a firm foot-hold and clothe them in a language beyond doubt.

The famous resolution on a "socialistic pattern of society" was the result.

It defined our attitude to the socio-economic problems of our country.

It produced a powerful reaction of optimism and expectancy throughout the country.

It gave a new direction to our workers and they found a new and a vast field of public duty opening out before them.

From January to October the Congress organisation was engaged in the task of spreading the message of Avadi.

It was a period of intensive and thought-provoking discussion at practically all levels.

The workers and the people alike, till they were disturbed by the intrusion of the states reorganisation commission's report, were full of inquiry and ready for the next step.

Vital Statistics

For every thousand children that are born in India, 116 die during infancy, as against 20 to 30 in Austria, Sweden, United Kingdom and USA and nearly 35 to 50 in Canada, France and Japan.

Dhebar On Implications Of U. S. Aid To Pakistan

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The great contribution made by Congressmen in the schemes of public participation and social projects, youth camps and social welfare activities are a witness to it.

But we have to admit that a vast body of our active members have remained unaffected.

For Non-Violent Revolution

We have to create that faith in them that it is through constructive work that we shall be able to change the basis of our relations with the masses, reorient their outlook, influence the functioning of our social, political and educational institutions, inculcate a democratic approach in our masses, and remove sectarian, communal and other restrictive forces that work for disruption of our social and political life.

They have yet to appreciate the fact that Gandhiji with his great insight into the working of the Indian mind and the social and economic conditions in India, was not emphasising this without any reason.

It was not a mere fad. It was on the contrary a conviction of his mind and heart that the constructive work was the basis of a non-violent revolution.

The controversies on the question of Indian reorganisation have revealed to us our weaknesses.

We have seen how narrow is the distinction between the national and provincialism.

No police force for all-time control a people, unless they themselves develop internal controls.

No peaceful progress is possible unless there is a body of public servants who can influence them whatever the magnitude of the crisis.

There is yet time for us to turn our attention to that task.

The Impact Of Avadi

The other event of primary importance last year was the Avadi resolution.

All of us felt that our objective of a co-operative commonwealth did not express in sufficiently clear terms the nature of the society we intended to evolve.

We decided therefore, to give our thoughts a firm foot-hold and clothe them in a language beyond doubt.

The famous resolution on a "socialistic pattern of society" was the result.

It defined our attitude to the socio-economic problems of our country.

It produced a powerful reaction of optimism and expectancy throughout the country.

It gave a new direction to our workers and they found a new and a vast field of public duty opening out before them.

From January to October the Congress organisation was engaged in the task of spreading the message of Avadi.

It was a period of intensive and thought-provoking discussion at practically all levels.

The workers and the people alike, till they were disturbed by the intrusion of the states reorganisation commission's report, were full of inquiry and ready for the next step.

Vital Statistics

For every thousand children that are born in India, 116 die during infancy, as against 20 to 30 in Austria, Sweden, United Kingdom and USA and nearly 35 to 50 in Canada, France and Japan.

The expectancy of life at birth in India is about 32 years as against Ceylon where it is 55, Israel where it is 67 and Japan where it is 62.

Our per capita income in 1952 was Rs. 238 as against Rs. 4,300 in Australia, 6,000 in Canada, 3,000 in France, 800 in Japan, 3,500 in U. K. and 9,000 in USA. The wide gap in the capacity and standards of living between us and the industrialised countries can be measured by our consumption of steel and energy. In 1953 our per capita consumption was about 12 lbs. of

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upon the land to see but their maintenance. This has created disparities between the rural folk and the urban people.

There are again other disparities resulting from a wrong type of educational system, false values, caste-discrimination, framework of administration and concentration of industries. All these disparities are definitely injurious to the nation. No country that wants to work out a democratic system can tolerate the same without risk to its freedom, its unity and its development.

During the last eight years we have by calculated steps tried to reduce these disparities. The rationalisation of the tax structure in part (B) and (C) states, the elimination of Zamindari, legislation regulating money-lending, tenancy reforms, estate duty, nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India, the amendment of the Companies Law Act, nationalisation of the insurance companies and social legislation like the reform of the Hindu Law have been steps in curbing the process, but these are only the beginnings.

In The Offing

In the context and conditions of India, a wider measure of reducing disparity in incomes and wealth can only be secured by implementation of deliberate social and economic policies. So far as rural economy is concerned, we have started on the road to socialism in action by the application of ceilings on land holdings. But in other sectors of our economic life, we have been still in a discussion stage more or less.

Application of ceilings on private incomes is inescapable.

There are other measures also which are being discussed, namely GRADED SURCHARGE ON INCOMES BEYOND CERTAIN LIMIT, A COMPULSORY DEPOSIT OF AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE SURCHARGE ON AGRICULTURAL INCOMES, ENHANCEMENT OF ESTATE DUTY AND AN ANNUAL TAX ON WEALTH.

We hope to reach some positive decisions on these in the near future.

While these measures are incumbent, it should not be forgotten that removal of the present economic disparities is but a phase in the struggle for the development. The ultimate strength and prosperity of this country depends upon social integration, social production and social distribution.

Three conditions are indispensable to the attainment of the goal

of socialism—equality of opportunities, increased production and equitable distribution. Equality of opportunities implies elimination of social and economic disadvantages. Increased production implies increased efficiency and full utilisation of all available and conceivable resources.

Equitable distribution completes the circle of guaranteeing permanent equality of opportunities and a healthy and a dignified existence.

In this process of realising our goal, our values and standards will undergo a process of re-orientation. If we want larger production, we shall have to concentrate on increased efficiency and greater utilisation of resources. The respect and prestige that comfortable and easy way of life carries with it will have to disappear.

While we may not copy the Communists, we can try to understand the method adopted by them, barring regimentation in the creation of the necessary tempo.

They give precedence to labour, by investing it with a dignity and prestige. In fact, our destiny depends upon the protection and progress of those sections of

our community who are engaged in the task of production, and they should receive our primary attention. Similarly,

Two Mills Close, 17,000 Jobless In Strike Sequel

NAGPUR, February 11. SEVENTEEN THOUSAND textile workers of the Empress and Model Mills were jobless today on account of the closure announced by the two managements.

NEHRU ON PACTS

Continued From Page 1

of India's foreign policy and appealed to big Powers of the world to end the cold war.

Once the top leaders of the U.S., the USSR, Britain and France accepted that any war in this nuclear age would mean universal annihilation, the continuance of the cold war would become meaningless, the Prime Minister said.

"After all," he added, "what is the object of cold war if not to pave the way for a hot war."

THREE CONDITIONS

Mr. Nehru repeatedly declared that India and his Government had no intention in "meddling with international affairs" least of all any intention to give "free advice" to others.

While India had not given any advice to any country unsolicited, it was unfortunately not possible to remain in isolation from the world's problems, particularly those affecting India.

He explained that only under three circumstances did India take part in international affairs—apart from the normal functioning in the United Nations and the like.

First, when the peace of the world was in a precarious balance; secondly, when something happened which impinged on India's own security or otherwise directly affected her; and thirdly, in the course of her desire to have friendly relations with all nations.

In the first category, Mr. Nehru mentioned India's role in Korea and Indo-China.

In the second he made a pointed reference to the Baghdad pact and SEATO.

Mr. Nehru also emphasised that India extended her hand of friendship even to those countries which might be displeased with her for such an attitude was bound to lessen the other's anger and thus lead to amity.

He repeatedly told his audience that in the ultimate analysis the strength and the success of the country's foreign policy would depend on the nation's solidarity and progress on the path of freedom.

NATURAL OUTCOME

He made it clear that the present foreign policy was not the creation of his own genius or that of the genius of his advisers.

"It was a natural outcome of the tradition of the country and the Congress over the many many decades and the Government could not but adopt this policy if it were not to be untrue to this heritage."

Mr. Nehru also emphasised that India's policy was not based on expediency but on certain fundamental principles.

He, however, hastened to add that in India there was too much tendency to preach high ideals and fundamental principles to others and less to live up to them.

Anyhow he had no intention of preaching anything to anybody because giving unsolicited or free advice in international affairs was "bad form."

He himself resented unwanted advice and was sure that others' reaction would be no different.

END COLD WAR

Pleading for the end of the cold war, he said the big Powers had agreed to rule out a world war because they knew it would lead to universal annihilation in this nuclear age.

Continuance of cold war was now meaningless. After all, the cold war was meant to pave the way for a hot war.

If the hot war was to be ruled out why have the cold war?

Mr. Nehru was not prepared to believe that any country was either 100 per cent white or 100 per cent black.

Each country had its share of good points and bad.

It was, therefore, no use any country constantly maligning and pin-pricking any other country.

This kind of thing never led to reform of the country criticised but irritated it and made it bitter.

CO-EXIST

He referred to the constant criticism of India in the British Press.

He pointed out that this criticism caused irritation to readers in India.

And whether they liked it or not, it did affect Indo-British relations to some degree.

He pleaded that the cold war should give way to Panch Shila which could be the only basis of peaceful co-existence.

If countries could not live together and co-operate 100 per cent, let them co-operate and co-exist to the extent they could.—UPI.

FOREIGN POLICY ENDORSED

SHAHID NAGAR, Feb. 11. The 61st session of the Congress today endorsed the Prime Minister's foreign policy by adopting the resolution on international affairs without any amendment.

Earlier, the 'Message of Buddha' resolution was passed.

The adoption of the resolution demonstrated that India's policies were inspired by high ideals, and not based on force.

Fifty thousand people, men and women watched the session.

The roofless pandal, built to accommodate about four lakh people, looked empty.

Punjab Congress leaders explained that the route to Shahid Nagar was blocked by two processions, taken out by the Akalis and the Maha Punjab committee, and that explained the poor attendance.

ADDRESS IN HINDI

Mr. Dhebar read his presidential address in Hindi.

The session, which began at 2-30 p.m. adjourned at 7 till tomorrow morning.

The session is expected to last till Monday.

There will be two sittings tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 12 and from 2-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Monday will be devoted for discussing non-official resolutions.—UPI.

'Rangilo Raja' Big Success

BOMBAY, Saturday. Indian National Theatre's popular hit "Rangilo Raja" got a big hand from a packed audience at the Jai Hind College Hall this evening.

This hilarious comedy by Feroze Antia was being staged for the 65th time.

There are good acting, racy dialogues and fine settings.

The humour is much sophisticated.

The INT will stage "Mangal Mandir," which won the first prize in the Gujarati Section of the State Drama Festival recently, at the same place tomorrow evening.

RAISE LIQUOR PRICE TO CHECK DRINKING, SAYS CONGRESSMAN

SHAHID NAGAR, February 11. A NON-OFFICIAL resolution urging a four-fold increase in prices of liquor and today was withdrawn at the Congress Subjects Committee today after it was pointed out by Mr. Jagjivan Ram that the resolution would be self-defeating.

Mr. Sheel Badra Yajee (Bihar) who moved the resolution said that it would further the two objectives of the Congress: prohibition and raising of resources for the Second Plan.

A downright ban on drinking, he said, encouraged boot-legging which led to unnecessary loss of revenue and undue expenditure on enforcement police.

Prohibitive prices, he thought, would be the best way to discourage drinking.

Those who would drink despite heavy prices would, after all be contributing to the Plan's resources.

Mr. Yajee was supported by a member but strongly opposed by Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

He pointed that people might resort to bootlegging on a large scale if prices were raised and in any case to get money from drink for the Plan was not the policy of the Congress.

HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT THE RESOLUTION, IF IMPLEMENTED, WOULD DEFEAT ITS OWN PURPOSE.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The only non-official resolution to be passed today was the one moved by Mr. P. Kakkani, president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, urging establishment of Hindi Prachar Sabhas in the South.

Qualification For Active Membership

SHAHID NAGAR, Feb. 11. The Subjects Committee of the 61st Congress session today accepted an amendment to the Congress Constitution which has the effect that a Congressman can in future become an "active member" either by collecting and paying to the organisation rupees ten or by enrolling 50 members or by presenting to the Congress a certain amount of self-cited self-sufficiency.

Formerly, the only qualification for active membership was the collection and payment of Rs. ten.

The amendment had become necessary in view of the fact that poorer members found it hard to collect the necessary sum.

The resolution, embodying the amendment, was moved by Mr. Madhavan Nair and seconded by Mr. T. R. Deogirikar.

The Subjects Committee concluded its deliberations this morning after adopting the Working Committee's draft resolution on organisational matters with an amendment of Seth Govind Das.

He pleaded that the cold war should give way to Panch Shila which could be the only basis of peaceful co-existence.

If countries could not live together and co-operate 100 per cent, let them co-operate and co-exist to the extent they could.—UPI.

Winding up the deliberations the President, Mr. Dhebar, said in the last twelve hours the Subjects Committee had done a "considerable work."

TRANSFORMED MAN



Maharaj Sureshwar Singh of Rajpipla gave a party in London in honour of Sir Archibald MacIndoe, the eminent plastic surgeon and members of the medical and dental professions, recently. Sir Archibald has been in charge of the

plastic surgery which has transformed the Maharaj, who, when he arrived in Britain was so disfigured, partly as a result of a motor accident, that he could not speak or move about freely. The results have earned the highest praise

and gratitude from the Maharaj.

Shani Wallis, the screen and television actress, the Maharaj and Sir Archibald MacIndoe seen at the party

To Strengthen Congress Youth To Be Organised

SHAHID NAGAR, February 11. INTRODUCING the Working Committee's resolution on the Subjects Committee this morning Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri said that the violent incidents in Bombay among other things exposed prominently certain weaknesses in the Congress which had to be removed.

Mr. Shastri added that the resolution under discussion aimed at removing these weaknesses and strengthening the national organisation.

He said the resolutions which had been adopted already by the Subjects Committee could not be implemented unless the Congress organisation itself was strong enough to carry the people with them.

Any weakness in the organisation would lead to the failure of all our efforts. It was, therefore, imperative the Congress became effective and disciplined.

Explaining the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen the organisation, he said that it had been decided to form a volunteer corps.

It was a danger to allow the youth to go astray. That was why emphasis had to be laid on the formation of the volunteer corps.

He wanted the Congress units to organise an increasing number of camps for imparting training to the country youth.

NO PLACE FOR RICH Supporting the resolution Mr. Shriram Narain, general secretary of the Congress, said that the Congress could not depend entirely on the Government in fulfilling its decision to remove in ten years poverty and unemployment and bringing in a sarvodaya Samaj.

Much of the success of the plan depended upon the Congress itself.

He regretted that the idea of creating active membership had failed to achieve its object and rich people had come into the organisation in large numbers.

They must quit the organisation.

INTRUDER SHOT

Continued From Page 1

When he reached the portico a peon and a chowdar Adam Shah questioned Allahbux on the purpose of his visit.

Allahbux repeated that he was the Chief Justice's nephew and wanted to see his uncle.

The chowdar refused to let Allahbux get into the bungalow unless he established his identity.

Allahbux made repeated requests and heatedly argued with the chowdar.

The chowdar went to the Chief Justice with a chit but the Chief Justice refused to see Allahbux.

The other peon ran to the main gate and called the two sentries.

One of the police constables, No. L-608, with whom Allahbux had got into an argument, refused to allow him to go into the house.

KNIFE ATTACK The intruder whisked out a knife and stabbed the policeman in the abdomen.

Adam Shah rushed with a stick to hit and disarm the assailant, Allahbux turned the knife on Adam Shah and injured him fatally.

Adam Shah died on way to hospital.

TWO SHOTS The other constable fired two shots and hit Allahbux above and below the navel.

After the first shot Allahbux dropped to the ground but got up and made another effort to rush the constable who had fired again.

Allahbux died after making a statement.

The constable who disabled Allahbux got in touch with the Gamdevi police station.

Within five minutes Sub-Inspector Savant, the duty officer, got to the scene of the trouble.

He was followed by his chief, Inspector Rattan Patel.

HIS STATEMENT As the chowdar and the constable had already been removed to the Parsee General Hospital earlier, Sub-Inspector Savant put Allahbux in his taxi and removed him to Nair hospital, recording a statement from him.

At the time of the incident, the Chief Justice, his wife, his son, his daughter and his son-in-law were in the bungalow.

Iqbal Chagla, the son, who is a First Year Arts student in a college, told a reporter of this paper that on hearing the commotion he and the other members of his family came out.

They saw all the three injured persons sprawling on the verandah.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Health Minister, who is a neighbour of the Chief Justice, called on him immediately.

Police Commissioner K. D. Bismoria also rushed to the scene on hearing of the incident and instructed his officers on the line of investigations to pursue.

Among the others who called on the Chief Justice were Mr. Justice Baydar and Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambaita.

Principal Of VJTI Dies

BOMBAY, Saturday. MR. PANDURANG Narayan Joshi, principal and secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, died this morning after a heart attack, at his home here.

Mr. Joshi, who had been ill for the last five months, developed acute heart trouble and had been kept on oxygen for 24 hours.

Mr. Joshi was born on November 10, 1902 and educated at the Wilson College, Bombay and the College of Technology, Manchester.

He received practical training at the Scottish Dyestuffs Ltd., the British Dyestuffs Corporation, the I. G. Farbenindustrie, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

The late principal Joshi was successively head of the dyeing, yarn bleaching and mercerising departments of the Madhavji Dhanrajwadi Mills, from 1930 to 1933; Head of Technical and Applied Chemistry Department, VJTI, since 1933.

He became principal in 1940. He leaves his wife and three sons.

Thanks In Legacy

LONDON, Feb. 11. Ten years ago, in a Simla hotel, Mr. A. H. Preece James heard cries of help from an adjoining room.

He ran in to find a burglar attacking a Madras merchant, Mr. G. R. Ravenshaw.

Today, Mr. Preece James learned that he has been left a sum of £15,000 by Mr. Ravenshaw.—NAPEN.

TARA SINGH TELLS AKALIS TO BE PATIENT

SHAHID NAGAR, February 11. PRESIDING over the Akali Dal Conference here this afternoon, Master Tara Singh, declared that only a Punjab-speaking state "appears to me to be the only permanent solution of the Punjab problem."

It solves both the questions of communal domination and the language. All other modified forms of our proposal are not conducive to permanent peace and settlement.

The Akali leader demanded that the Congress Government in the Punjab "be destroyed" because it was "communal."

Master Tara Singh said: "I cry for Hindu-Sikh unity, but some Hindu spokesmen reply that unity could be attained by me only if we submit to their domination."

"I cry for equality, brotherhood, and unity, and they offer me slavery and death. There is not the slightest doubt that we cannot exist in the present state of communal domination."

AWAIT DECISION Referring to the negotiations between the Government and the Akali Dal, Master Tara Singh hoped that "everything will be quite clear in a few days."

But he told his audience "do not think that delay in settlement of our demand is deliberate or is a trick to pass this session of the Congress peacefully."

"Our leaders are very busy and this delay is probably due to their engagement and their confidence in our desire to remain calm and peaceful."

Sardar Hukam Singh, M.P., in his inaugural address to the 10th all-India Akali Conference here this evening vehemently opposed the formation of bigger States.

He said: "Such big units would tend to become more and more autonomous. The Central authority would diminish."

Appealing to the Sikhs to exercise tolerance, he said "patience would yield dividends."—UPI.

Two Lakh Akalis In Colourful Amritsar March

AMRITSAR, February 11. WEARING blue turbans and brandishing sheathed swords two lakh Akali Sikhs marched today in a colourful procession through the streets of Amritsar shouting slogans of "Punjab Suba—Zindabad."

The procession started from Baba Phula Singh Sahib, in the heart of the city at 9 a.m.—an hour before the scheduled time.

The timings had to be changed to avoid any clash with the Maha Punjab protagonists who also took out a similar procession.

The city of Amritsar today is pulsating with intense political activity.

Two processions marched through the city in a peaceful and disciplined manner shouting their respective slogans.

A clash between the Akalis and Maha-Punjab group was averted this morning near Baba Phula Singh Sahib due to police intervention.

The trouble started when some supporters of Maha-Punjab shouted slogans.

The police immediately separated the two groups.

Akalis Jathas have come here from all parts of India to take part in the procession and attend the two-day conference of the Akali Dal which has been organised to attract the attention of the Congress leaders to the demand for a Punjab Suba.

A Jatha has also come from Malaya.

WITH BEDDINGS Several Jathas from Punjab and Pepsu trekked long distances before reaching Amritsar.

They came with small beddings on their backs and many of them were seen carrying these beddings while marching in the procession.

While most of the processionists had sheathed-swords in their hands, others carried lathis and spears.

Several mobile kitchens accompanied the procession and while many shouted slogans for a Punjab Suba, others were seen feeding themselves.

In the Akali procession were school children, young men and women and the old bearded Sikhs all looking excited and shouting slogans at the top of their voices.

The main slogans were "Punjab Suba-Zindabad," "Master Tara Singh Zindabad" and "Khalsa Panth Zindabad."

At times, religious slogans were also raised.

WOMEN TOO While men wore blue turbans, women were seen in blue Dubattas as a mark of their political affiliation and to show that they were all united behind the demand for a Punjab Suba.

Standing at the top of a house near Baba Phula Singh Sahib, one could see a singing and seething mass of humanity.

THE BLUE TURBANS AND DUBATTAS LENT COLOUR TO THE GATHERING.

At the head of the procession were drummers, followed by 100 horsemen, cyclists and bandmen.

This was followed by Jathas from different places carrying bright yellow flags and big streamers which read, "We Demand Punjab Suba."

In the centre of the procession was a richly caparisoned elephant on which were seated "Maste Tara Singh and Sardar Hukam Singh, Akali M.P."

Thousands of people had lined the entire route of the procession to watch the Jathas pass by.

Many sat on house-tops and balconies and many were seen perched on tree-tops.

The procession was accompanied by a large number of policemen.

Giant crackers boomed when the Jathas started moving from Baba Phula Singh Sahib.

PEACEFUL SHOW Before the Jathas started moving in the procession, Giani Kar Singh, general secretary of the Akali Dal appealed them to be peaceful and orderly throughout the procession despite any provocation.

The procession, he said, had been organised not to upset or disrupt in any way the Congress session or come into clash with the supporters of the Maha-Punjab.

By organising this huge procession, they wanted to bring home to the Congress leaders that demand for a Punjab Suba had not the backing of a handful of Sikhs because overwhelming majority of them were supporting it.

"Today," he said, "is a big test for us."

"If we succeed in this test, then our union with the Congress is assured."

"Success can only come if we remain peaceful and march in a disciplined way."

He asked them not to shout slogans other than prescribed by the Akali Dal.—UPI.

Camels, Jeeps In Maha Punjab Demonstration

AMRITSAR, February 11. Guarded by heavily armed horse and foot police, the Maha-Punjab procession started from Sakrati Bagh with the president-elect, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, on a four-horse drawn victoria at noon.

More than 2500 people were in the procession.

Winding through the streets of the city, the procession carried the president-elect to the subjects committee pandal of the conference which will begin tomorrow.

The procession was piloted by Mr. Balam Das Tandon, general secretary of the Maha Punjab Committee on a motor-cycle.

Decorated camels with Nagas and volun-teers riding horses, motor-cycles and cycles lent distinct colour to the procession.

Leaders of the Maha-Punjab Committee were on a jeep.

A part of the route was decorated with banners and flags.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee was seated on a victoria with Mr. P. N. Dogra and Captain Keshav Chandra.

Singh and Sardar Hukam Singh, Akali M.P.

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NEW ORDER IN JAPAN

Democracy Rules, Hirohito Reigns

THE people of Japan are fighting a quiet battle against the fuddy duddies of their imperial court. They want an emperor who is human, not "divine."

The American Occupation for the first time gave them a sovereign who could be regarded as warmly human, and they are trying to hold on to him, despite efforts to court chamberlains to revert to the old days of Emperor worship and again "shield" him.

The man who made the transition from "Divinity" to a normal public servant is Emperor Hirohito, the sovereign on the throne of the old ruling family in the world.

The room is lined with books on this subject in English, German and French.

On top of one of the book cases, looking down benevolently over the room, are two busts: one of Charles Darwin, founder of the theory of evolution, and the other of Abraham Lincoln.

Bomb Raid

These are not just post war additions for appearance sake. The Emperor has admired both of these men immensely from his early days.

Late in 1944 before he personally brought an end to the second world war with an Imperial order, a fire bomb raid levelled the Imperial Palace inside the walled palace grounds in the centre of Tokyo.

Emperor Hirohito and his empress now live in a two-story bomb shelter which has been



Emperor Hirohito

BY TRADITION CHILDREN BORN IN THE IMPERIAL FAMILY ARE TAKEN FROM THEIR PARENTS BY THE AGE OF FIVE TO BE BROUGHT UP BY PROPERLY APPOINTED COURT CHAMBERLAINS.

The Emperor usually dines with Empress Nagako, two years his junior.

Even within his family circle, the Emperor is treated with obeisance—no one is ever permitted to forget that he is a man apart.

The Empress and their children dine from lacquered trays red outside and black inside.

Only the Emperor's is black outside and red inside.

Court Taster

A court physician acts as "court taster" for the Imperial family, carefully testing each morsel of food to protect them from poisoning.

All eating utensils used at the Imperial table are carefully sterilized before each meal. Newspapers read by the Emperor are likewise sterilized, but now they are sterilized for germs and not content as they were during the rise of the militarists.

During his regular lunch hour from noon until 2 p.m., Emperor Hirohito now frequently watches television.

He is fond of watching classical sumo wrestling on television, and this year, for the first time in history, he actually entered a Sumo wrestling hall to watch his favourite bouts.

Angry resentment was voiced by public officials and newspapers following his visit to Hokkaido last year as a result of attempts by court chamberlains to "protect" him.

Charges were made that he was kept surrounded by police and prevented from meeting the people.

And one mayor objected because he was prevented from answering a simple question from the Emperor because the answer had not been "scheduled."



American Federation of Labour president, George Meany (left) and Congress of Industrial Organizations president, Walter Reuther, talking over problems after the big merger.

taught were direct descendants from the Sun Goddess, Amaterasu.

Hirohito denied his divinity in 1946.

Before then, it meant severe punishment or death for any subject who dared lift his eyes to look at the living god, or who in any way offended the protectors of that divinity.

With time the pendulum has started to swing back and the "Chrysanthemum Curtain" is again being drawn slowly around the Emperor by his court chamberlains. At least they are trying.

By now, however, the people of Japan have come to know the Emperor as a person and newspapers loudly decry attempts to "protect" him from the populace.

Adulation

The extent to which Emperor Hirohito was brought down from his isolated imperial pinnacle was demonstrated by a news story in 1948 which proclaimed:

"Not only can the Emperor fan himself by holding a fan between his toes, but he is able to perform this stunt while swimming."

"The Emperor also can swim in the rain holding an open umbrella in one hand."

That the Emperor can accomplish these feats is more than likely, since he is an excellent swimmer, but the new "democracy" reached a new peak when his personal actions could be discussed in such a public manner.

Hirohito, the 124th successive member of his family to sit on the Japanese Imperial throne, meets few people outside of official court chamberlains.

Interviews are rare.

Now, when he does meet a diplomatic representative or member of the press, the Emperor extends his hand for a quick handshake, and indicates a chair.

This removes the formality previously involved in a court interview.

The Emperor offers foreign visitors an engraved personal card in English.

HE NEVER CARRIES SUCH CARDS WRITTEN IN JAPANESE BECAUSE IT IS UNTHINKABLE THAT ANY JAPANESE WOULD NEED SUCH AN INTRODUCTION.

His living room study discloses the subject nearest his heart—marine biology.



"It's to be hoped he does come—I've let your room."

Since their marriages, their names have not been included on family rosters.

Transference of full allegiance of a daughter to the husband's family in Japanese tradition.

Royal Family

Prince Akihito, the crown prince, who is 22, attends the Peer's College and lives in the Togu detached palace.

Prince Yoshi, who just reached the age of 20 and conducted elaborate "coming of age" ceremonies, also attends Peer's College.

He lives in a building inside the palace grounds when he is not staying at a school dormitory.

Princess Suga, 16, attends the women's division of the Peer's School.

She, too lives inside the palace grounds at a special woman's dormitory.

BLONDIE

by CHIC YOUNG



Lincoln's Greatest Act Was Ending Negro Slavery

ON New Year's Day, 1863, Abraham Lincoln said: "If my name ever gets into history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it." That act was the signing of the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, and the intervening years have fully borne out Lincoln's prophecy.

For despite his other achievements, Lincoln is remembered today chiefly as the Great Emancipator, the man who liberated four million slaves and thus gave to the prevailing concept of democracy a new and vital significance.

"As I would not be a slave," Lincoln had said, "so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy."

"Whatever differs from this to the extent of the difference is no democracy." Because the principles for which Lincoln fought are today taken for granted, it is difficult

to realise how much courage it took to pursue a policy that was violently unpopular, that poured forth on Lincoln the vilest denunciations, and that plunged the nation into a bitter civil war.

Civil War

Though the American Civil War had started two years earlier, the issue of the Proclamation raised a new wave of agitation.

In his excellent biography of Lincoln, Carl Sandburg gives us a graphic description of the furore that the impending measure caused.

Several English journals predicted that "uprisings of Negro slaves would surely follow the proclamation with murder and worse...."

"Rumours ran in Washington that Lincoln on January 1 would withdraw, not issue, the 'Emancipation Proclamation.'"

But those who believed these rumours did not reckon with Lincoln's determination, with his deep-rooted hatred of slavery.

The proclamation was issued, the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed, and slavery was banished forever from the United States.

And far north in Massachusetts, Longfellow wrote: "The President's Proclamation for Emancipation of Slaves in the rebel states goes into effect. A beautiful day, full of sunshine, ending in a tranquil moonlight night. May it be symbolical."

LINCOLN'S DISTASTE FOR SLAVERY WENT FAR BACK INTO HIS YOUTH—WHEN AS A BOY IN KENTUCKY HE LEARNED THAT IT WAS A CRIME FOR A NEGRO TO READ, TO BE FOUND WITH A BOOK.

As Legislator

As a youth of nineteen, a boatman on the Mississippi, he saw for the first time Negroes chained and put on a block and sold to the highest bidder. It is said that the sight made him sick at heart, and that he pledged himself to fight slavery if ever the opportunity came.

By Charles Franklin

House of Representatives to serve a two-year term, the question of slavery was overshadowing both national and state politics.

At that time he declared: "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong."

As a Representative he fought for a plan to keep slavery out of the newly developed western lands that stretched from Texas to Oregon.

He also tried to get a law passed to free slaves in the District of Columbia, but failed.

In 1860, Lincoln was elected 16th President of the United States and the opportunity to do something about slavery at last presented itself.

Unhappy as he was about the Civil War, Lincoln regarded it as the first great trial of democracy, the test to determine whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure."

LINCOLN'S CONVICTION THAT SLAVERY WAS WRONG RUNS THROUGH HIS WHOLE LIFE AND IT HAS COME DOWN TO US IN WORDS THAT RING WITH JUSTICE AND TRUTH:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe that this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. . . . True democracy makes no inquiry about the colour of the skin, or place of nativity. . . . In giving freedom to the

slave we assure freedom to the free—honourable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the best hope of earth."

It is words like these, which account for Lincoln's having won the hearts of the people as few people in the world's history have ever won them.

Loved Them

He once remarked that "God must love the common people, he made so many of them."

Lincoln was a man of great wisdom, but it was not merely the wisdom of the intellect; it was the wisdom of the heart and soul, of compassion and patience, tolerance and understanding.

He was a man of indomitable courage, but it was not the courage of bravado and pride; it was the courage of spirituality, the courage that comes from faith in God and devotion to truth and justice.

He was a man whose power was greatly felt in this world, but it was not the power of greed or tyranny; it was the power of a humble and selfless leader.

It has been said that he never forsook a friend or lost an opportunity to do a kind deed, be it ever so humble a one. His last official act was one of mercy; he signed a pardon for a soldier who had been sentenced to be shot for desertion. The evening of that very day, Lincoln was assassinated.

RENAULT'S NEW DEAL TO LABOUR

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS. France's biggest industrial "boss" believes his country is on the threshold of a period of economic expansion that will wipe out traces of World War II impoverishment.

Pierre Dreyfus, 48, is president and general director of the nationalized Renault company, the largest French producer of motor cars.

In the two huge plants, with a daily output of almost 1,000 vehicles, Renault employs 51,000 people.

Indirectly, the fortunes of Renault affect the livelihood of an estimated 400,000 French people.

Dreyfus, a Government official turned businessman, holds that the expansion and modernization of French industry is the key to national well-being in that it will guarantee employment and increase purchasing power.

A new epoch in French industrial relations was opened last September when the nationalized Renault motor car company signed with its 51,000 employees a contract providing, among other benefits for wage increases in the next two years based on "technical progress that can be reasonably anticipated."

MOHAN SEHGAL: He Bagged

The Jack pot At His First Attempt

THE EXPONENTS OF THE NEO-REALISTIC SCHOOL OF MOVIE-MAKING HAVE PERFECTED A TECHNIQUE BY WHICH THE SEAMIEST SIDES OF LIFE ARE EXPOSED IN ALL THEIR BARE UGLINESS. WITH THE LIGHTER FACETS HARDLY TOUCHED, IF AT ALL.

Sai is nothing very new on the Indian screen, and the men who dabble in it usually hide behind such tags as "progressive" and "purposeful."

But these men—by a strange coincidence most of their pictures incite discontent without indicating cause—are usually neither progressive nor definite enough in their reactions to merit the term purposeful.

A welcome change, the more striking since the individual concerned is a comparative newcomer on the local movie horizon, is Mohan Sehgal.

His previous productions have had flaws, both in construction and approach, there has been room for improvement, and plenty of it—but there is no gainsaying the sincerity of his approach or the fact that he has made a genuine and obvious attempt to balance the stuff that makes for box-office with the stuff that makes for art.

One of the best things about the man is that he is willing to discuss his views with a mind open enough to admit he may not always be right.

He is also intelligent enough to know why he does things in a particular way and sufficiently aware of the theoretic basis of art to be able to explain the reason.

Versatile

Perhaps the most unusual feature when he discusses art is the frank recognition that a moral in order to be at all effective, must take second place, and very definitely so, to entertainment.

But, to begin at the beginning, Mohan Sehgal was born

in Jullunder in the East Punjab, had his early schooling at Ludhiana, and joined the Foreman Christian College in Lahore.

This institution was more or less the haunt of the "Left Bank" types, radicals who wouldn't be seen dead attending the more conservative Government College.

True to the character of the place, young Mohan took an active part in student affairs, being the leading light of a group which styled itself, somewhat ominously, the "Punjab University Students' Furge."

But, while dabbling in the field of political, Mohan never strayed far from his first love, artistic expression.

While at school in Ludhiana he had been a leading light at school concerts and the like, and when at college, he saw to it he took part in as many shows as he possibly could.

He had already put in a few years studying music till he had attained a fairly high, almost professional finish and, seeking fresh fields to conquer, thought of joining Uday Shankar's centre at Almora.

THE MAJOR SNAG HOWEVER, WAS HIS FAMILY, WHICH WAS FIRMLY CONVINCED THE STAGE WAS A DEN OF INIQUITY AND A DANCING CARVEER THE LAST THING A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN SHOULD UNDERTAKE.

The only way out was to run away to Almora and hope for the best—which is exactly what Mohan did.

It was only after he had been given aptitude tests by the great, Shankar himself and accepted as part of the class that he wrote home to his mother, and she, in turn, broke the news in gradual stages to the rest of the Sehgal clan.

Mohan recalls his sojourn at Almora with the greatest affection. It was a stimulating life, where one could steep oneself not only in the most classical of idioms, but where one was also encouraged to shed hidebound traditions and launch out on one's own.

Stimulating

At Almora Mohan studied only Bharat Natyam, which was his main subject, but Kathak and the other classical forms, And, of course, there was the modern impressionism of which Shankar was the pioneer.

He also went on tours with Uday's troupe and, after leaving Almora, took an intensive specialist course with Meenakshi Sunderam Pillai, considered one of the greatest Bharat Natyam theorists of the day and one of its greatest practical exponents.

Pillai, incidentally, numbered Ram Gopal and Shania Rao among his pupils.

The eminence of a teacher, however, is seldom a reliable touchstone to the worth of a pupil, so Mohan hastened to earn his Naitkala Bhushanam degree.

He got it after a gruelling test before a panel of some of the best dancers and dancing teachers of the day, a test which lasted almost four hours and in which he had to display his proficiency in every branch of Bharat Natyam.

Bombshell

Seeking broader scope for his talents, Mohan came to Bombay, where he joined Prithvi Theatres, was one of the dancers in "Shakuntala," and a dance director in "Devar."

His screen break came with "Neecha Nagar," in which he was assistant director to Chetan Anand as well as a member of the cast.

Among pictures he worked in before launching out on his own were "Phool aur Kante" (which was never released), "Nav Ketan," "Afsar," and "Hamraaz," and as assistant director to Ramesh Saigal in "Samadhi," and "Sikwa." Mohan Sehgal's work in these pictures, in varying capacities,

laid the grounding for his first venture as a full-fledged director, "Aulad."

Film publicity is a queer trade in which superlatives are the order of the day. Read the average "puff" put out by the average film publicist and you're certain to find the stars hailed as giving the finest performances of their careers, the producer as one of the most intelligent in the industry, the director as an unalloyed genius.

Nobody takes these claims at all seriously and, when the picture has duly flopped and its stars, its producer and its director been shown up in their true colours, nobody bothers very

much — least of all the stars, the producer and the director concerned.

"Aulad" arrived with the usual pre-release ballyhoo. And critics went to the premiere, tongue-in-cheek, fully prepared to spend a dull and boring couple of hours.

But by the time the film had wound to a close, most of them, hardened veterans who had sat unmoved through flops and his alike, had become aware that the film was something very definitely out of the ordinary.

Mukham Sharma, the (then) "unknown" who had scripted the picture, got the sort of raves a top-notch star would shed top billing to possess.

As for Mohan Sehgal, the movie world in general was more than a little surprised that with his very first attempt at the megaphone this young man had created a success some of them would have given their right arms to achieve.

(To Be Continued)



Rossana Podesta, selected by Warner Bros. as the most beautiful girl in the world and cast in the title role in "Helen of Troy," co-starring with Jacques Sernas, just arrived in America to fulfil her contract with Warner's spent her first day at the Studio in the true manner of a woman, visiting the beauty shop. The Italian beauty is pictured here in the make-up department where she had her hair dressed in true Italian style as interpreted by America. Miss Podesta has her hair pinned up.

Lal Lands Sai And Subboo

SAI AND SUBBOO, the South Indian girls who rose to countryside fame after their brilliant dances in "Aashu" have been booked for a Bharat Natyam dance, the Tillana, by K. B. Lal for his picture, "Zindgi Ke Mele," now nearing completion in Bombay.

Lal flew from Bombay to Madras to outbid several other Bombay producers.

The contract signed by Sai and Subboo is a most unusual one, and will prevent the dancers from working in any other Hindi film for at least two months after the release of "Zindgi Ke Mele."

Lal said that Sai and Subboo were specially selected as street dancers to establish the theme for an important dance sequence.

Gajanan Jagirdar is to play a station master in the film, Lalita Powar, his wife, with Chandra Shekhar, Chitra, Yakub, and Kum Kum in important characterisations. Chitra Gupta will provide the music and Hiralal the dance arrangements.

WILLIN'—BUT NOT QUITE ABLE

TO those who have been waiting eagerly for a new and fresh Laurel-Hardy comedy, to replace those oldies re-running on TV for the last seven years here's the latest official word:

Stan Laurel says he and Oliver Hardy will do a feature picture, either for theatres or TV, if and when it can be arranged for them to do it right. Otherwise, no halfway measure.

"I doubt if we could film an acceptable 90-minute colour comedy in 14 days for \$150,000," said the little member of the duo.

"Most colour movies these days, especially musicals, cost from one to three million," Big Hardy, after finally deciding to take off some of that weight, is down to 250 from 350.

"A mere hundred pounds," grunted Ollie. "Easy, eh? You try it some time!"

TONY TONY QUITE CONTRARY

ANTHONY QUINN'S Italian-made film, "L'Estrada," which won practically every foreign award that can be given a movie, will finally be seen in America.

This is the picture Tony made against the advice of his wife, his agent, and everyone else who knows him, and yet he feels it's the best thing he's ever done.



Rossana is pictured here in the make-up department where she had her hair dressed in true Italian style as interpreted by America. Miss Podesta sits under the dryer.

They're Straining At Gnats And Gulping Camels

THE much-embattled Morals Code, a set of self-regulatory rules by which organised Hollywood moviemakers attempt to stay somewhere within the bounds of decency, is in the limelight again—this time on an international scale.

Seems there was a little uprising on Cyprus the other night in which some of the Greek islanders, armed with home-made bombs, let the British have it.

Investigation indicated the bombs were fashioned from old incandescent light bulbs filled with gasoline soaked rags—but they worked just fine, just as they did in a recent Spencer Tracy movie, "Bad Day at Black Rock."

In that thriller, Tracy's gangster oppressors not only set off the old light bulbs with telling effect, but demonstrated clearly to the folks out front just how they were made.

What's now raising a few diplomatic eyebrows is that "Bad Day at Black Rock" had just opened its Cyprus run a few days before the outbreak.

Wrong kind of explosives (according to the Code) used in Columbia's "Joe Macbeth," starring Ruth Roman and Paul Douglas, and produced in England, necessitated costly re-takes when the finished print reached the studio here a few weeks ago.

One antique clause still in the Code forbids the showing of a machine gun, either silent or in action.

"Joe Macbeth" had several rat-a-tat-tat close-ups, all of which had to be eliminated before the Johnson Office would bestow its all-essential "Seal." Many tired producers feel, and logically, that the 25-year-old rules of the Code should be rewritten, though not with the intransigent particularity of losing a torrent of sex and immorality.

It's only to eliminate such contradictory twists as those that bar machine guns and still allow the showing of home-made bombs that any lunatic could put together.

Cheer, Me Lads, You're Saved!

JACK BENNY may yet save poor old Carnegie Hall in New York, with his little old fiddle.

He solos with the New York Symphony Orchestra there next October to raise the required cash.



Shaktika, looking very glamorous is seen in "Malika," with Mahipal and Om Prakash in key roles.

Alas! Poor Marilyn It Knocked Her For A Loop

MARILYN MONROE and her new publicity wizards wish they could go out and back and start all over again—the ordinarily space-grabbing story of her return to 20th-Fox, that is. Marilyn's timing now goes down as one of the worst in Hollywood's bizarre records of ballyhoo.

Ordinarily, the official announcement of La Monroe's return after a year's absence as the No. 1 movie box-office queen would be good for first-paging as well as for several days of follow-ups.

But out of the clear blue came that stalling story from Philadelphia: Grace Kelly to wed Prince Rainier of Monaco! The Monroe item was rudely side-tracked to a modest spot in the rear—while the Kelly engagement practically took over front pages.

Looming as a continuous story, until who knows when, Grace and the Prince are apt to pile up the greatest avalanche of printed words ever heaped on a single Hollywood news event.



And here is the final result, with Rossana as pleased as punch with the brand new hair-style the studio hairdressers dreamed up specially for her benefit.

Flashes From Filmdom

MEHBOOB'S two-year-old dilemma has at last ended with a decision that Sunil Dutt will play the role of Nargis' son in Mehboob Productions' Gevacolor film "Mother India."

Sonu was once scheduled to play this part but he had to

drop out because of unavoidable circumstances. When Mehboob first announced "Mother India," Dilip Kumar offered to play the role, but Nargis refused to act if Dilip was cast as her son, saying it would endanger their popularity as a romantic team. Mehboob had been looking for a suitable actor ever since.

and their ideological differences. Daljit has been selected to play the lead while producer Pratap is negotiating with Nadira to play the heroine. Kum Kum, Chandra Shekhar, Radhika and Hiralal will head the supporting cast.

"PATAL PARI," described as an under-water fantasy, recently went before the cameras at the Jyoti Studios. Sinbad the Sailor and his son are the heroes. Jatrai, who plays the son, falls in love with a mermaid, Shaktika, who helps him in the mission he has undertaken for his father.

Gypsy Caprice

FILMSTAN'S latest full-colour film, tentatively entitled "Gooching Chhori," is now under way. The story, by Mukham Sharma, has gypsies as the principal characters. Originally scheduled for EastmanColor, the film will now be "shot" in Gevacolor. Bhara Bhushan and Suchitra Sen will play the leading roles, with Shubha Khote, S.L. Puri and Ram Avtar in important side roles. Nandlal Jaswantlal is the director.

TWO BIGGIES ON THE WAY

H. S. RAWAIL, the well-known film director who has now turned producer, launched "Chaal Baaaz" and "Baazigar" this week.

Meena Kumari and Kishore Kumar are to be teamed in "Chaal Baaaz," a comedy in which Rajendra, Helen, Birkko and Manmohan Krishna are in subsidiary roles.

"Baazigar," teams Dey Anand and Vyjayantimala, with Dey as a thief and Vyjayantimala — well, why not! — as a dancer.

Jeevan, Smriti Biswas, Randhir and Sunder will enact side roles.

THE Government of Bombay has exempted children's films recommended by the Children's Film Society from entertainment tax. Similar orders have also been issued by the Governments of Madras, Mysore, Andhra, Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

A film denouncing violence was recently launched in Bombay by Pratap. "Shan-E-Hind" is a story set in the pre-1857 period and features two rulers of Rajasthan

Even Cats Come A Cropper In Hollywood

NOTHING more forlorn along the byways of forgetful Hollywood than the great star who has slid down the ladder to wend his way unnoticed by the once fawning crowds.

That goes, too, for the one-time animal big shots. Take Rubarub, famed feline star who carried the title role in a movie of that name only five years ago.

The big-jawed, nasty-tempered alley cat who inherited the Brooklyn Dodgers in the H. Allen Smith plot is now a mere extra in the Martin-Lewis comedy, "Pardners."

Even for someone with nine lives, Rubarub has discovered stardom in Hollywood is a most ephemeral thing.

Elbow-Bending Is One Way To Win

SIGN OF THE TIMES, OR JUST PLAIN COINCIDENCE, BUT FILM DRUNKS AGAIN THIS YEAR ARE IN THE THICK OF THE BATTLE FOR TOP ACADEMY OSCARS.

Susan Hayward, a front runner via "Till Cry Tomorrow," plays about as sudden an alcoholic as you'd ever hope to stumble over along skid row.

Only a few years ago in "Smashup" she was up for a citation in much the same type of delineation.

Also among the eminent lady tipplers this year will be Peggy Lee, whose realistic hiccupping in "Pete Kelly's Blues" is almost certain to get her a place on the final ticket.

Should Susan win, it would mark the second time a movie star has carried off the No. 1 Oscar for adept portrayal of a drinker.

Ray Milland's expert bottle work and deftness in hiding flasks brought him the honour

through "The Lost Weekend" of 1945.

And only last year, Bing Crosby, a two-fifths-a-day tippler in "The Country Girl," barely missed out.

Check the records and you'll see that most everyone—among Academy voters, anyway—loves a drunk.

Tom Mitchell, the lovable old soak who had to be sobered up to deliver the baby in a memorable scene for "Stagecoach" of 1939, pioneered a procession of "best supporting" actor winners for histrionic rum lishes. Van Heflin repeated in 1942 with "Johnny Fager" and James Dunn in 1945 with "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."

IN CLOVER

DICK POWELL's deal at 20th is on the dreamy side. He doesn't have to act unless he wants to—and he doesn't. It's for ten years, and he can also work for any other studio.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES OF The Sunday Chronicle

INCORPORATING "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

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HOUSING DRIVE

IT is doubtful whether the impressive figure of loans sanctioned by the Union Government to various State Governments under the low-income housing scheme is followed by an equally impressive building drive.

The wide lag between the sanctioned amounts of loans and the actual disbursement is likely to create this doubt. An official note says the Union Government has sanctioned a little over Rs. 21 crores up to December last year as loans to various State Governments under the scheme, and of this amount, Rs. 6.7 crores have been disbursed.

★

WHAT is even more significant is the odd official silence about the number of houses already built, or in progress, under the scheme.

Even if it is argued that it is yet too premature to assess this progress, since it was announced by the Government only in 1954-55 and that some reasonable time must be given to mobilise organisational resources, it is prudent to recognise and remove obstacles, if there are any, at an early stage.

Experience of the industrial housing scheme, in its initial stages, suggests that similar arguments were advanced when it failed to make desirable headway, but implicit in the subsequent liberalisation of the scheme is the tacit admission of avoidable impediments.

★

HOUSING shortage for low-income groups in many cities continues to be desperate, and since there has already been inordinate delay in relieving it, on any appreciable scale, the first imperative need is to see that a speedy building drive is not impeded by official reluctance to face and overcome obstacles.

The scheme is so designed as to make the grant of loans repayable at a fairly long period and at a reasonable rate of interest and if, despite such terms, it has failed to produce quick and encouraging response, there is an early need for re-examining the conditions of loans and subsidies.

Certainly much of the progress of the scheme in many cities depends on the availability of land at a reasonable rate, because the cost of the land is the most important factor affecting the total cost of construction of a house.

★

IT has, therefore, to be ascertained whether State Governments have made full use of the provision for the grant of loans for acquisition and development of land to be sold to intending builders on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

It has also to be ascertained whether employers and co-operative societies have taken maximum advantage of the scheme and if they have failed to do so, despite all possible inducements, the municipalities or the State Governments should intervene more positively than they seem to do at present.

Another important consideration is to ensure the provision of housing on the basis of the known extent of acute-ness of shortage in different regions and not merely on the willingness of any State Government to accept loans and subsidies according to prescribed conditions.

PATTER By Asude

THIS IS THE TRUE AND UNEXPURGATED FI-NALE OF THE STORY OF THE "WIFE'S FLESH" OF WHICH I HAD GIVEN YOU THE PRELIMINARY CHAPTER IN THE LAST "PATTER."

The assiduous reader will remember how I made the acquaintance of the two scribblers at the Calcutta Botanic Garden.

Each would whip out a note-book and a pencil and make entries - in And then, "Ticah."

One of the two - the one who broke the ice with me, turned out to be a "poet" - of sorts.

He would reel off primroses, daffodils, eglantines, and other stuff of that kind by the yard whenever some juicy scenes hit him in the iris. Not his own stuff but - as it pattered out - Keats's, or Longfellow's, or Wordsworth's.

★

It was he who egged me on - after his own expose - to read what the other man was noting down in his book.

I asked the poet if it was poetry, too. He said, no, it was not poetry, and that I would be pleased to find things out for myself.

I did - with the poet's assistance. They were friends. Let me present the reader with the result of my first peep into the other man's book.

This is what the chap had written even whilst his friend was wallowing in the dewy wine of the musk-rose:

NAILS — Half seer.
BROOM — Half seer.
RED GRASS — Half seer.
MULLAH — One seer.

TICCAH — One Hundred.
It didn't look like "poetry" - not even of the *vers libre* family - but a list of some kind.

'WIFE'S FLESH' II

On a polite enquiry, I was told that it was his marketing memo for December 22.

He had noted down the day's needs as they came to his mind.

But what was "Mullah"? I had already had a taste of almost all the staples which Calcutta had to offer but no "Mullah." Was it an eatable?

And then, "Ticah."

The word was used for the ancient hackney carriages but very few existed.

In any case, what could he be doing with a hundred hackneys?

As for "Red Grass," I did not know that any "red grass" was to be had at Calcutta. I had not seen any.

He explained, "Mullah," it appeared, was radish.

I told him so, and he thanked me and cursed the English language.

Making a quick recovery, he challenged me to give him English for "Ticah."

He snorted and said that I knew very well what a "ticca" was. But I didn't.

Didn't I know that the fuel used for lighting the hookah was "ticcah," charcoal cakes, - used all over northern India? Of course, I did. I used it myself.

"Then give me the English for it!"

I couldn't.

For there was none in the English vocabulary.

He felt happy at my discomfiture.

★

But "Red Grass"? "Ha-ha-ha!" He chuckled in a sort of fustian glee. "That is Lal Sag; every Bengalee knows what Lal Sag is, and you don't! Yahi!"

"But you say 'grass.' I remonstrated in my defence, 'sag' is not grass."

"Then what?" he demanded. I told him that "spinnach" was the word ordinarily used to mean "sag."

He cursed the language again and thanked me. I turned over a page and came to the entry dated December 23. This is what I saw:

GAZAR Half Seer.

LOVESTARS 10.

COFFEE (bound) 3.

"Gazar" I could spot at once as our friend the carrot, - or in Hollywood, - were "love-stars."

Was it something from Hollywood?

No, it was not. It was just plain lobsters - "bound" English for "bandha-kopi." "Was not 'bound' English for 'bandha'?" he demanded.

It was on the third page, - in the entry for December 24, X'mas Eve, that I came upon "Wife's Flesh." Only two items covered the shopping for the day:

WIFE'S FLESH - One pawa.

SPIDERS (Can-cras) - 10.

But this was too much. Whose "wife's flesh"?

And why?

And how could he buy a "pawa" of it in the open market?

And on the top of it, "Spiders"!

Wife's flesh garnished with spiders on the side.

I felt sick.

First I asked him, whose wife's flesh was it that he meant.

He said, it was his own.

But how could he buy his wife's flesh in the market?

He said that he was not going to buy his wife's flesh but flesh for his wife.

What flesh?

Goat's flesh.

Then why say "wife's flesh" and not goat's flesh?

The whole story came out then.

He had invited a few friends to celebrate X'mas and ordered chickens for the feast.

But his wife was an orthodox Hindu and did not touch

"murgli."

So he had to procure goat's meat specially for her.

It was meat exclusively meant for the wife.

Therefore, wife's meat.

Wife's flesh.

It was apparent that the man loved his wife.

And then he added, that was why he had ordered the "spiders," too.

That set me simmering again.

The lady might not care for "murgli," but what could an orthodox Hindu woman be doing with the beastly animal - ten of them?

The man seemed to flare up at my query. "Where did I come from?"

Had I never heard of Hindu women eating spiders?

His wife ate them by the dozen.

"I said that I didn't believe him. No Hindu woman, had ever had anything to do with spiders."

Now, the man became angry and flung a lot of invective at me for my deliberate coarseness.

Everybody knew that "can-cras" were considered as delicacies by most people in Bengal, of both sexes, and what was the use of my feigning ignorance of the fact?

★

"Can-cras"? He pronounced it in the orthodox Bengalee fashion, and I saw light.

I suggested that perhaps "crabs" would be a less ghastly way of describing his wife's delight.

He thanked me for the suggestion and cursed the English language again.

And then he ran through "Spiders" with his pencil, and wrote "Crabs."

Meanwhile, the other man - my "poet" - had put down in his book:

"Now folds the lily all her sweetness up,
And slips into the bosom of the lake;
So fold thyself, my dearest,
thou, and slip
Into my bosom and be lost
in me."

ART DARES TO PICTURISE GAY LIFE IN KHAJURAHO

"If someone tells me that he can spend only one day in India, I will ask him to see Khajuraho temples and fly back home," said an ambassador overwhelmed with the beauty of the ancient temples when he visited Khajuraho.

Even those who are not well acquainted with the architectural niceties are bound to be filled with joy at the sight of the magnificent statues.

"In beauty of outline and richness of carving, these temples are unsurpassed by any kindred group of monuments in India."

These temples were built by the Chandela Rajputs in the

It is greatly surprising that despite the neglect of eight or nine centuries and the deliberate destruction by man, the temples stand out even now in their solitary grandeur.

Not only the Muslim invaders but our own men also removed stone after stone to build their houses, not knowing what they were doing.

Even then whatever remains is sufficient testimony to the amazing vitality and artistic fertility of the civilisation that produced such beautiful architecture.

What takes one's breath away is not only the wonderful craftsmanship that is displayed both in architecture and statues which almost cover the temples, but the daring imagination of the artists of that period who embodied a full-blooded conception of life in their depiction.

GLAMOUR

For them religion could not have been a mere matter of ritual or the worship of a particular deity, but it governed every aspect of life high and the so-called low.

The figures that they wrought out in stone are not only the deities of the Hindu pantheon but also all the various forms in which life and culture of those times expressed themselves.

At the very base of the temples are the wonderful carvings of the animals, elephants, bears and horses.

After the animals are portrayed the sensual forms of the human.

Almost as if they were to show the evolution of lower forms of human life out of animal creation.

Foreigners as well as Indians who have been greatly influenced by Christian concept of morality would call them obscene.

It is true that most visitors, for a moment, are shocked to see the blatant and violent expression of sex portrayed in the images.

But carefully studied and understood in proper setting, they are far from being obscene, and the artists have depicted life in all its reality.

THEY ONLY SHOW THE LIFE AS LIVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE AT VARIOUS LEVELS AND AT ALL LEVELS.

They express the divine energy.

These apparent vulgarities are but deliberate insertions to teach the practice of mastery over bodily functions."

A well-known Congress leader, when saw some statues on the outer walls of the temples, was infuriated and exclaimed that the statues were frightfully vulgar and felt that the carvings on the walls should be plastered and whitewashed.

LIFE IS ART

This reminds me what Nandlal Bose is reported to have told a rich Congress friend when he suggested to him that he would gladly pay for the plastering of the walls and the removal of "vulgar figures" from Konark temple.

Nandlal Bose was stated to have replied that if he had a choice to destroy those images or to cut the neck of the man who suggested the plastering of the temple walls, he would choose the latter.

After the sensual forms come the finer sensuous imagery that has been immortalised in poetry, art and culture of all the countries.

Female figures are depicted in wonderful postures which show how carefully the human form and its movements have been observed by the artists.

Here a woman is seen extracting a thorn from her foot and standing in an exquisite posture which for its loveliness can hardly be surpassed.

There a woman is looking into a mirror or perhaps pencilling her eye-brows or looking far away with folded hands with an expression now coquettish, now rapturous, now enigmatic reminding you of Mona Lisa.

Spirits interspersed with these images and rising above them are the various deities.

As the temple spires rise higher and higher, the figures diminish, the sensuous human figures give way to heavenly figures until the spires vanish into the simplicity of the Absolute.

STORY IN STONE

In 1927 for the first time a booklet was produced on Khajuraho temples when Lord Irwin visited the place.

In recent years men from far and near have been going to Khajuraho and drink deep into the beauty of the lovely temples.

Magnificent carvings are a feast to the eyes and joy for the soul.

Man's supreme skill of a century has been carved out in stone.

They are an eloquent tribute to the artists' powerful imagination.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN A VERY VIRILE SOCIETY WHICH PERMITTED LOVE AND WORSHIP TO MINGLE IN SUCH A FASHION AT THE PLACES OF WORSHIP.

It seems rulers and the ruled both approved of it.

These beautiful images must have been the pride of the age, and not individuals however great.

The artists had the perfect understanding of human body.

It seems the entire genius of a century was exhausted in these carvings.

In Khajuraho, there is a beautiful museum where there is not even one obscene statue.

One often wonders why the nude figures are only on the outside walls of the temples and none inside.

A belief still exists in that area that lightning will never strike a building when a naked woman comes out in the open.



Well-known artiste Nandita Kripalani and her friend Nirmala Patwardhan enjoying Jhoola at Khajuraho guest house after visiting the temples.

Winter is the best time for seeing these temples.

There are many pieces of high quality which may advantageously be shifted to some big museum.

Names of most temples are not mentioned and no photographs are available. People pine to buy the photographs of these magnificent temples but can't get any there.

Dead Seas May Have Oil Springs

Chronicle Correspondent
WASHINGTON

OXYGEN, the gas necessary for all life does not exist in some areas of the seas. Life, if it exists at all in these dead regions, must be

quite different from anything we are familiar with.

Oxygen is dissolved in all ocean water except for these areas, where it has been exhausted. The most notable of these is the Cariaco Trench in

the southeastern Caribbean, just north of Venezuela.

The Trench has been investigated by oceanographers. It is about 5,000 feet deep at its lowest point.

It is shut off from the rest of the sea by a sill that allows no ocean water to enter at depths greater than about 500 feet.

Stagnant

Before observations were made a study of bottom charts showed that the configuration of the Trench and the isolation of its deeper water made it quite likely that it would be found to contain completely stagnant water.

This would afford an excellent opportunity for study of essentially oxygenless biological processes, if any life existed at the great depths.

Sampling showed that the water was almost completely free of dissolved oxygen below a depth of about 1,600 feet.

Similar situations are known to exist in the Black Sea, in some fjords, and in certain semi-enclosed basins, all of which receive considerable land drainage.

This drainage supplies an abundance of nutrients, chiefly nitrate and phosphate, which so fertilize the upper layers that a greater than usual amount of organic matter is produced by the growth of plants, mostly microscopic and constituting the so-called Phytoplankton.

After sinking into very deep water this organic matter decomposes, using oxygen. Eventually all the oxygen is exhausted.

In the deep water of the open ocean the supply of organic material from the surface is so slow, and is so balanced by fresh supplies of water that have been oxygenized in the surface layers, that oxygenless conditions do not arise.

The ocean circulation also probably brings about a slow return of inorganic nutrients to the surface layers.

Oil Deposit

In the "dead" parts of the sea, such as the Cariaco Trench, such exchange probably does not take place or is very slow, and the processes of deoxygenation, sulphur chemical changes, and the regeneration of nutrient salts are uninterrupted.

The Cariaco Trench, according to the institute report, differs from other known oxygenless parts of the sea because it receives little land drainage and its upper layers, almost completely open to the sea, are far from semi-enclosed.

Perhaps even now new petroleum reserves, to be exploited thousands of years hence, may be in process of formation in just such pockets.

It is generally believed that the oil was formed on sea bottoms rather than on land.



Bill Anderson, 17-year-old student from Phoenix, Arizona, built this solar furnace which gathers enough heat from the Sun to boil a pint of water in ten minutes.

Sow Makes A Meal Of Fox

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

EATON.
TROTTER, THE SAVAGE SOW OF EATON, WAS DEATH TO FOXES.

Stories are legion about the massive, magnificent sow which has just ended a six-year career of unequalled mayhem.

Trotter suffered death in the slaughter house of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The errant sow was not expiating a life of crime.

It just happened the Ministry decided that she had outlived her usefulness - except, perhaps, in keeping down foxes.

For Trotter's last unique exploit, vouched for by highly qualified witnesses at her home Beech Tree Farm, was the extraordinary feat of outwitting and murdering a marauding fox.

What is established, is that a baffling Arthur Walton, heard terrible screams coming from the sty. He found the fox dead on the floor.

By morning the body of the fox had been eaten.

Only the stripped bones remained a grim, silent relic of the night's dark encounter.

bie Sow of Eaton, had been visiting the farm for several nights and carrying off chickens.

What occurred will forever remain a mystery.

Aesop probably could have explained that the wily fox taunted the sow with her clumsiness and like the boastful hare, which scouted the tortoise, lost out in the end.

What is established, is that a baffling Arthur Walton, heard terrible screams coming from the sty. He found the fox dead on the floor.

By morning the body of the fox had been eaten.

Only the stripped bones remained a grim, silent relic of the night's dark encounter.

The fox, unaware of the baleful presence of the terri-

Free Sudan Must Build Arab-Negro Goodwill

SUDAN THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST NATION IS BORN IN THE HOT, SHIFTING SANDS OF A RESTLESS AFRICA.

The nine million Sudanese, have earned a great reputation as fighting men throughout the turbulent years of their known history.

Famed British soldiers, including General Charles Gordon and Lord Kitchener, has praised the Sudanese fighting spirit and the ruthless, cold courage of the tribesmen of the Sudan.

Sudan celebrated its independence from Anglo-Egyptian rule on January 1 this year.

Sudan is a sparsely populated land of nearly one million square miles. Racially, the country is sharply split between the Moslem north and the Negro south.

They meet at Malakal, on the Upper Nile, where white-robed northern merchants rub shoulders with naked herds-men from the fringe of the swamps.

Fifty years ago the inhabitants of the south were as untamed as the big game which haunts their vast savannah, swamp and tropical forests.

A handful of British army officers, with their civilian successors, who became known as "bog barons," put an end to the tribal wars, gained the confidence of the chiefs, and imposed a rudimentary administration. While the warlike, self-willed and fiercely-independent southern tribesmen got along well with the British and Egyptians they sense the contempt of the northern Sudanese for the naked savage.

South Suspects

Observers feel that Southern Sudan will still be a security problem under the new independence.

At present this problem is kept under control through the cooperation of tribal leaders and officials to keep roads open in spite of the annual havoc wrought by sub-tropical rains. Most of the Sudanese still live in square, flat-roofed mud-coloured houses built of sunbaked bricks, or in circular huts of grass and mud with thatched roofs.

Their main diet is millet. Great strides have been made in housing and welfare work in the larger towns and villages and schemes introduced by the Anglo-Egyptian administration to increase agricultural products, textiles and machinery are going ahead.

The Sudanese take over a booming prosperous nation. Their budget was balanced for the first time in 1913. In 1930, 1931 and 1932 revenue and expenditure balanced.

In all other years there has been a surplus and a general reserve has been built up.

Cattle and cotton contribute greatly to the well-being of the Sudanese.

In the south, nomadic tribes have proved wonderful cattle-breeders.

South of Khartoum is the fertile plain of Gezira, where more than a million acres of cotton, millet and lubia, a fodder crop, flourish.

Gezira cotton contributes more than half of the Sudan Government's revenue and the Sudan has now virtually no national debt.

Textiles, machinery, sugar, rice and gum arabic are among the main industries.

New Boom

Before 1821 the Sudan had little national history.

At this time Egypt was part of the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire, and Mohammed Ali Pasha, the Albanian Viceroy of Egypt, sent an army to conquer the Sudan for its rich reserves of black slaves and possible gold and ivory.

In 1841 the Sultan of Turkey confirmed Ali as Governor and Hereditary Pasha of Egypt.

The Pasha's trade in slaves flourished but the Egyptian government began using the Sudan as a dumping ground for undesirable administrative officers.

Taxation and fines became excessive and corruption was widespread.

In 1881, Mohammed Ahmed, a boat builder's son proclaimed himself to be the Mahdi, the expected Messiah of Islam.

He found the Sudan ripe for a religious revolt which swept the whole land.

Britain's General Gordon was sent to quell the rising and was killed in besieged Khartoum.

The death of Gordon and the fall of Khartoum led to the surrender of garrisons further up the Nile.

The Mahdist victory was complete.

As Churchill said "never was there such a house of cards as the Egyptian dominion in the Sudan. The marvel is that it stood so long, not that it fell so soon."

Condominium

For 13 years the Sudan was cut off from the outside world by the Mahdists.

In 1898 a joint Anglo-Egyptian force under Britain's Lord Kitchener set out to recover the Sudan.

The Mahdists were defeated and the new form of government, known as a Condominium, was set up.

The slave trade was prohibited. In little more than half a century the Sudan grew into a thriving, peaceful nation.

In the early days of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Egypt supplied the funds and minor officials.

Britain supplied administrators and technicians.

The Sudan was reborn and by 1924 had become a desirable prize again for conquest.

Sudanese troops of the Egyptian Army in the Sudan were incited to mutiny and Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar (Commander-in-Chief) of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan, was murdered in Cairo.

Egyptian troops were then

By

Wallace Hullett

withdrawn from the Sudan and did not return until the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936.

Sudanese officials began taking over the places of Egyptian administrators and started to



learn to rule their own country. Communist propaganda also plays a part in affecting some of the Sudanese, notably artisans and students.

But even today, with its improved conditions and welfare schemes the Sudan is still the scene of primitive rituals.

It is a man's land and the tradition opposing education of women still persists among some tribes and districts.

Strange and lengthy marriage rites, the principle of which is to establish man's possessive hold on his wife and stress the dominant status of the male, are still celebrated in many parts of the Sudan.



Dressmakers in Lagos were working day and night trying to cope with hundreds of orders for dresses for the Royal visit. Here are sartorial swaggers with a printed photographic reproduction of the Queen and embossed Crown.

Cupid And Churchill Go House-Hunting

PARIS. QUICK, the smelling salts, the brandy — or both: the news is terrible, just terrible.

Someone who should know better than to spread gloom and despondency is spreading the word that love is on the way out as the national pastime of La Belle France.

United States: "The Americans are afraid of love."

Britain: "Love? All mixed with politics and in laws like Romeo and Juliet."

Russia: "How can you be in love with a girl in overalls who wins medals for riveting?"

*

Current popular French cabaret star was christened Andre Renault.

"But a Renault is the smallest car in the world," he said "and cabaret stars must be big."

So he changed it—now he's Rolly Rolls.

In The News

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL wants to buy a villa on the Riviera.

Though he has brought his paints and easel with him on his current winter holiday in Roquebrune-between Menton and Monte Carlo—villa hunting is one of the chief objects of his visit.

Sir Winston and Lady Churchill have already inspected many villas on the Riviera.

He is now going through a short list of the best and hopes to make the final decision. And in case you think Sir Winston is a bit old (at 80 plus) to go house-hunting don't forget his crack when asked why he was on a slimming diet: "I've got to keep fit," he replied.

"After all, Anthony Eden isn't getting any younger."

Crime Ballet

THE curtain goes up on a wash-basin, a screen, a telephone and an unmade bed—and the ballet begins.

Yes, ballet—but ballet the like of which Paris has never seen before.

For it is the piece called "The Room," written by crime-novelist and master of suspense Georges Simenon.

It has taken Paris by storm.

It was Roland Petit, darling of French balletomaines, who had the idea of doing a crime story as a ballet.

OUR PARIS DIARY

Once he fixed on that he decided that the only man who could turn out the tight scenario was Simenon, the crime novelist.

SO OFF HE WENT TO ANTIBES ON THE RIVIERA—TO FIND THAT SIMENON HAD NEVER SEEN A BALLET IN HIS LIFE.

The two sat up all night. Petit, explaining and Simenon trying to soak in the information.

At dawn Simenon made coffee, pulled up his chair and began to write. At midday, he rang up Petit. "It's finished," was all he had to say.

It's pure Simenon, with a suspect, a gruff police inspector, and suspense building up to an unbearable degree inside the four walls of the drab little room where all the action takes place.

By DORIS LILLY

Aly Khan has acquired a worldwide reputation for his ability to fascinate women. He has acquired many of the world's most beautiful charmers. Why do the ladies love this lover? The answer is given here by a woman who herself has been exposed to Aly's charms. She is Doris Lilly—author of "How to Marry a Millionaire."

I FIRST SAW PRINCE ALY KHAN AT A COCKTAIL PARTY IN LONDON GIVEN BY THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI OF JAIPUR. HE TOSSED HIS FAMOUS CHARM OVER THE ROOM LIKE SAND SETTLING ON A DESERT.

When he finally noticed me and asked to be introduced I was curious, flattered and I must admit, thrilled.

Since then I've seen him many times in Rome, Cannes, Paris and New York, but this was the one evening I shall never forget.

For I learned that night just what it was that made this gambler, traveller, sportsman, bon vivant, sometimes-husband but most-times-boyfriend, so attractive to so many beautiful women.

★

"I hear you've written a book called 'How to Marry a Millionaire.' Miss Lilly," he said, "Maybe someday I'll write one too."

"How could you find the time?"

He laughed gayly, but I could have sworn his eyebrows lowered slightly.

"Would you care to join me for dinner?"

Would I care? But I had come with Prince Nicholas of Yugoslavia and told Aly so. He suggested I bring Nicky along, as he was having a few other people.

There were six couples including Nicky and me.

The five other girls present all were obviously madly in love with Aly. Obviously, that is, to Aly and me, but not to the other men present.

But Aly handled the situation with great dexterity. He was

ALY IS PRINCE OF CHARMERS

careful never to dance with one beauty longer than another. His remarks were never of a personal nature or directed to any one person.

LOSING GAME

He constantly addressed the air. When the ladies began taking pot shots at each other he would smile, change the subject and make the creator of the insult a suddenly charming and amusing wit, then turn and repeat the same miracle for the victim with equal success.

Everyone would return to their dinner and suddenly a feminine voice would again slice the air.

"GET ME OUT OF HERE NICKY," I SAID "I'D RATHER LOCK MYSELF IN WITH THE LIONS AT THE ZOO THAN STAY HERE. SOMEONE MIGHT GET HURT."

But Nicky was at last catching on and enjoying himself immensely. I couldn't budge him.

It was incredible, most men caught with two girl friends within hearing distance of one another would find the preoccupation of a mouse in an egg-beater smooth sailing in comparison to this seemingly hopeless dilemma.

But not Aly: this was just an average night for him. He was used to it.



PRINCE ALY KHAN

an eyebrow among the smart set.

Women in these days were used to stretching a pot roast five ways, or even hubby too, on a quiet evening at home.

So perhaps women today—at least the ones who find Aly so irresistible—are a chip off this old feminine block.

Aly handles his women with great humour.

His oriental mystery and his inability to stick to one woman seem to be qualities of the bizarre that appeal to the imagination of women, a fact he is well aware of.

SOUL OF PASHA

His suits may be carefully sewn in London and his jewels confined to tastefully sparkling cuff links, but within this conservative exterior beats the heart and soul of a pasha.

Having a harem is just doing what comes naturally to this handsome prince who doesn't smoke or drink but has developed a lasting taste for movie actresses women in general, and seeing his name in print.

When it came my turn to dance with Aly that night I asked him what he liked most about women.

"That there are so many of them," he replied.

Lagging Child Needs Special Care

It is a common saying that every finger on even a single palm is not equal in length. Similarly it is commonly noticed that neither of the children even born of the same parents is strictly identical in physique or in intelligence.

Born of the same parents

while one child seems to be intelligent, the other looks to be quite different; from what he does or says he is called a fool. In my school days a teacher used to overlook some children, whom he called fools.

She did not mind if they came to school without preparing their lessons, although she was very particular about those who were, according to her estimation, intelligent or at least were generally eager to learn something.

Although I had no capacity in those days to judge whether the teacher was justified in overlooking the lagging children — rather we, who were being taught with pains as we were told, felt proud of being the teacher's chosen few — I now feel that her treatment towards the "fools" was not correct.

Wrong Idea

For treating the "fools" wrongly, the teacher alone could not be blamed; for she had to, as it is still the practice, finish the syllabus of study within a specified period, which she could not do, had she been slow to help the lagging ones to learn. With a view to help both the lagging and the forward children to learn, they should be taught separately.

It is a wrong idea that a lagging child can make up if he is often told, or is shown, the achievements of the intelligent.

The fact being that he lags, he becomes more assured of his backwardness, if he is repeatedly asked to learn from a child seemingly more intelligent and evidently more advanced. A lagging and an intelligent child cannot be taught by one and the same method, neither can they be reared side by side in the same manner.

Although it would be much better to have special types of schools for teaching the lagging child, in their absence in our country, parents should take special care to coach the lagging child at least at home, so that he can also attain maturity in intelligence with the maturity of age.

WHETHER INTELLIGENT OR FOOLISH, EVERY CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO BE PROPERLY REARED.

It is generally accepted that every parent wishes that each of his or her children grows up to be at least a good family man or woman, though the idea of citizenship not being clear with all the parents.

With a view to achieve this, parents should handle the lagging child more carefully and by adopting more judicious methods.

Inactivity

Although normally it is felt that a lagging child is the one who lags behind in study, such a child shows inactivity in almost all spheres of life. He fails to complete satisfactorily any assignment. He fails even to feed himself, the easiest of the jobs learnt intuitively even by the meanest of the creatures.

He fails, for he even lags in the most common childish habit of copying others.

When a child is "noticed" to possess even no intuition to copy others, parents should do simple jobs like tying the shoes, putting on the clothes etc. much more in his presence and at times showing them how to do such jobs by attracting his attention, if necessary, by telling at the same time interesting tales and reading interesting poems on subjects allied to shoe-tying or dressing.

Will any child be disinterested to listen to the lines like "One, two, tie my shoe?"

By 'SHYAMALI'

All the children who are called fools are not however mentally so, though they are supposed to be such.

And a foolish child may do something foolish like any of the grown-ups who too are obviously foolish.

His habits should be watched without of course making him aware of the watch, and if he has any bad habit, pains should be taken patiently to free him from such habits; for by keeping himself busy with such habits, he falls further to learn or do anything really useful.

Mixed Games

The most useful thing that a lagging child requires is mixing up with other children, and this he can do better through games to which any child has natural inclination.

He should be encouraged to take to more games, for these will not only teach him discipline and improve his health but will also make him feel that he is not deserted, but has a place in the society of children.

A lagging child is a problem for any home no doubt, and it requires more patience and perseverance to make a useful citizen of him. Still he deserves proper handling as a human being, and teachers or parents should feel prouder when they can change a lagging child into an active and successful member of society.

U.S. SMALL TRADER WILL SOON KNOW ATOMIC SECRETS

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON. THE American Defence Department, faced with the threat of instantaneous atomic attack on American key production centres, is preparing a hush-hush order to permit small business to bid on secret national defence projects.

Defence Secretary Charles Wilson has already signed the new policy order which will soon be issued by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force to every contracting officer in the country.

The order will also force these procurement officers to give small business equal opportunity with big business to compete for all other types of Government contracts.

The Eisenhower administration, plagued with charges that it favours big business,

is expected to make political capital out of the revolutionary reversal of Government policy.

Never before have small manufacturers and producers been given access to secret specifications to bid on classified projects.

The Small Business Administration is launching this month a new loan programme that can affect every small black, green grocer and independent merchant along the main streets of America.

talking of BOOKS

MACARTHUR: HIS RENDEZVOUS WITH HISTORY, by Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney. 547 pp., published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

THE sometimes tragic, sometimes triumphant saga of General Douglas MacArthur from Corregidor to his dismissal will be added to the growing list of controversial American historical testaments.

And like the Yalta Papers, the Dulles "Brink of War" account, the Ridgway blast at alleged political meddling with vital defence, and others, the MacArthur work carries with it the seeds of great debate.

For in it are the charges that: 1. The 1949 decision to fight the war in "Europe First" paved the way for the sweep of Communism across Asia.

2. Korea was the place to fight the fight war at the right time and place out Red China as a military threat. It was not the "Wrong War, at the Wrong Time in the Wrong Place," as Gen. Omar Bradley contended.

3. The two British Foreign Office officials who later fled to Russia, "must" have given Red China the assurance it needed that the U.S. and its Allies would not attack Manchuria, if the Chinese entered the Korean war. Otherwise, the testament says, the Chinese would not have dared to risk American air assault.

4. MacArthur still doesn't know why he was fired summarily in 1951 by President Harry S. Truman. Called the famous Wake Island Conference.



MACARTHUR

ference with MacArthur after the Inchon landing in 1950 for the sole purpose of gaining some political advantage from the victory. MacArthur himself did not write the book.

Instead it was written by Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, probably his closest friend and confidante.

The 547-page volume, entitled "MacArthur: His Rendezvous With History," (Alfred A. Knopf) went on sale this week. Whitney has been closely identified with MacArthur from the days before the great counter-offensive was launched in Australia against the Japanese right up to present and the book must be considered to represent MacArthur's own interpretation of history.

It is a bitter interpretation, written in harsh black and whites. It has some heroes and many villains.

Presidents Roosevelt and Truman are sometimes heroes, sometimes villains, but others such as Generals Marshall, Bradley and Collins, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the State Department, itself, the British Foreign Office and unnamed members of the United Nations get little but hard knocks.

WEAK POLICY

The bitterness stems from what Whitney says was MacArthur's conviction at many times during the ten-year course of history in the Far East that the United States could have saved itself untold cost by taking firm action.

Whitney charges that Washington turned down a plan in 1942 by which MacArthur was certain he could stop the Japanese in the Philippines and turn them back.

"IT WAS A MAJOR STRATEGIC BLUNDER," WHITNEY

INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP

If you are interested in Books on China and India, please visit our bookshop and see our splendid collection of New, Recent & Out-of-print and rare books on Culture, Civilisation, History & Art of China and India.

TARAPOREWALA'S
"Treasure House of Books,"
210, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1.

American Policy Makers Missed The Bus

WRITES, "ONE FOR WHICH WE HAVE ALREADY PAID DEARLY AND ONE FOR WHICH WE WILL CONTINUE TO PAY FOR A LONG TIME TO COME."

It established the basic "Europe First" concept that not only set up an automatic military priority for Europe but also assumed necessary defeats in other vital areas of the world.

It shaped our military-political policy then, and its shadow does today. "It led to an isolation in military planning which completely ignored the relative strategic values in the struggle for world dominance. It set in motion a chain of events whose disastrous effect has perhaps never been equalled in the modern world."

CHINA GONE

"It not only permitted but encouraged the marauding conquest of the Japanese in the rest of the Pacific basin. It helped Japan ravish the Philippines and other friendly lands in the Southwest Pacific, down to the very threshold of Australia."

"It was the motivating influence behind the political blunders of General Marshall which did so much to lose the Chinese mainland to Communism."

"Later on it was responsible for the insane policy of 'Priorities' which prevented us from mounting maximum strength against an enemy we were fighting in Korea, because men and materials were siphoned off for stationing opposite an enemy we were not fighting in Europe — and one we openly conceded we would not be able to fight for two years at the earliest."

Then Whitney draws the conclusion that: "Had we elected to stop Japan's advance at the outset, when MacArthur wanted us to (and had a plan for doing it), we would have avoided the costly tragedy of the long-drawn-out Pacific war."

"Japan's axis partners, stymied at that time in the Middle East and on the Eastern Front, would have suffered a psychological setback of major proportions."

"And we would have preserved Asia from the ravages of Communist imperialism."

"OUR DECISION TO START THE PACIFIC WAR BY LOSING IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC EVER MADE IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION."

Whitney was not at Bataan or Corregidor, but he has drawn on the MacArthur family for colourful personal details about their life on the embattled island and their flight through the Japanese naval blockade in a PT boat.

He cites in great detail the bitterness of MacArthur against President Roosevelt, because he felt the President made false public statements to deceive the defenders of Bataan and Corregidor into thinking help was coming.

Throughout the book runs the theme that the "Europe First" policy has led to tragedy and near-disaster for the United States.

Whitney says that MacArthur always held that Europeans must be made to realise that the danger to them was from Asia and that the wars in Asia were for their defence.

HONG KONG

The book is particularly caustic about the British.

Whitney charges that when MacArthur urged a blockade of Red China to help the United Nations forces in Korea, the reply came back that there would have to be negotiations with the British, because blockade would affect their Hong Kong trade with the Red Chinese.

All one could do was smile sadly at such arguments, Whitney writes.

"It was evidently more important to protect British profits in Hong Kong than to save American — and British — lives in Korea by means of a blockade."

Whitney develops the thesis that the British Foreign Office officials Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, who are reported exiles in Moscow, must have passed to the Reds secret papers that showed China could



American Secretary of State, Dulles, briefing two Democratic members of the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Walter George of Georgia, chairman, and Senator Theodore Francis Green (right) on world affairs.

enter the Korean war without fear of reprisal.

"In the absence of concrete information to the contrary," Whitney says, "...they can be

By Howard Handleman

presumed to have come from Britain's Burgess and Maclean, known to have had the capability, the motive and the will to engage in such treasonable activities."

On the Wake Island Conference, Whitney said Truman had nothing of importance whatsoever to talk about with MacArthur and that the whole thing was a "silly political ambush."

Whitney also denied that

asked what the chances were for Soviet or Chinese intervention and MacArthur replied "very little."

Then MacArthur explained that none of the intelligence provided him by Washington gave any evidence that the Chinese were giving serious consideration to intervention.

And Whitney explains that MacArthur "depended upon the Pentagon, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency for his intelligence on China."

seem to think that extravagant praise is automatically due to

The only way to bring a poet to a wider audience is to translate his works into other languages which the people of India read.

With regard to the appreciation of the poetry of this poet from Orissa, Humayun Kabir has made some general remarks in his foreword.

He says: "One danger which faces artists who throw themselves into a political struggle is the temptation to confuse purpose with propaganda. While all great art contains a message, anything which has a message is necessarily great art."

Political

"In the case of art with a political association" continues Mr. Humayun Kabir, "the work is often praised not because of the depth of experience or the felicity of expression, but because the feelings expressed conform to the temper of the times."

"This is why judgments on political literature, more often than not, goes astray."

The significance of this statement regarding the principles of literary criticism seems to have been missed by most of the writers who have written in this volume.

While Kabir has made the cautious statement that Sochi Raut Roy has often succeeded in resisting the temptation to be deflected from his aesthetic moorings and to write in a manner which will get him immediately plaudits, the others

The Child Prodigy Who Mastered Schumann

FINALE: By Adelina de Lara in collaboration with Clara H. Abrahall, Burke, 1955. Price 18s.

FINALE is not just the story of an individual but the story of a whole epoch in music, covering 83 years of musical tradition in Europe.

It is the story of an English child prodigy at the piano who lived to become one of the greatest exponents of the music of Schumann in modern times.

Adelina de Lara was born in Carlisle on January 23, 1872, and received her early education in music at the hands of her father.

As a child prodigy she was the darling of royalty and music lovers; but the prodigy years were also years of tragedy, for at the age of eight Adelina lost her parents, and became the sole supporter of the family.

The great chance came when her teacher one day said to her: "Adelina, you must go to Madame Schumann; she will make you play as you want to play."

That was the beginning of a great career, which is described through the 200 pages of 'Finale.'

No detail is left out: the pupil Adelina patiently mastered the Schumann tradition, to become the greatest guardian of that interpretation.



It is this that is the centre of the charming autobiography of the Schumann world of music and music-makers. The book is full of delicate reminiscence of the great composers of the era, Brahms, Grieg, Dvorak, and others; and over all of them is shed the luminous radiance of a great interpreter of music, who was essentially a woman.

The intimate touches of family life and friendship brighten every page of this, a revelation of a recent musical past.

The woman-artist passes through the years of toil and success, of two wars and the agony of Europe with a child-like serenity and naivness. The book is as much a tribute to the genius of the great makers of music as to her own genius as an interpreter at the keyboard, and as a line woman, who had a 'full life.'

— L. R.

INTRODUCTION TO ORIYAN POET

SOCHI RAUT ROY—A Poet of the People Edited by Basudha Chakravarty. Published by Prabasi Press, 129/2 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—9. Pages 207.

THE book under review is described as a symposium. It is collection of articles by various authors on the life and work of this poet from Orissa. It is true that not many of India's poets and creative artists are known outside the territorial or linguistic regions in which they function.

One wonders, whether the publication of a series of articles, many of indifferent value, on the work of a poet which the readers of the symposium will presumably not be able to read will help much in introducing a poet to a wider audience.

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a man who writes of the people.

Bad Translation

The list of the authors is long and their names eminent. They have not done much, however, to solve the problems that arise in translating Oriya poems into English.

The specimens that are given in the book in the form of quotations, do not appear to be representative.

They have failed to reflect the original in translation. The translation does not justify the eulogism showered on the poet by the many eminent writers.

—H. E.

He Defies Party And Saves President

IN a lonely grave lies "the man who saved a President," and who as a result may well have preserved constitutional government in the United States.

He performed in 1868 what one historian has called "the most heroic act in American history, incomparably more difficult than any deed of valour upon the field of battle."

He was a United States Senator Edmund G. Ross of Kansas.

The impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, the event in which the obscure Ross was to play such a dramatic role, was the sensational climax to the bitter struggle between the President, determined to carry out Abraham Lincoln's policies of reconciliation with the defeated South, and the more radical Republican leaders in Congress, who sought to administer the down-trodden Southern States as conquered provinces.

Impeachment

By 1866, when Ross first came to the Senate, the two branches of the Government were already at each other's throats.

The "radical" Republicans realised that one final step was necessary before they could crush Johnson, their despised foe.

Early in 1867, Congress enacted over the President's veto the Tenure-of-Office Bill, which prevented the President from removing without the consent of the Senate all new office-holders whose appointment required confirmation by that body.

On August 5, 1867, President Johnson asked the resignation of Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War.

Stanton arrogantly declined to resign before the next meeting of Congress.

The President suspended Stanton, and appointed in his place General Grant. On January 12, 1868, an angry Senate notified the President and Grant that it did not concur in the suspension of Stanton.

Law Broken

Although previous resolutions of impeachment had been defeated in the House, a new resolution was swiftly reported on February 24, by a tremendous vote.

Every Republican voted in the affirmative.

With the President impeached—in effect, indicted — by the

House, the frenzied trial under the articles of impeachment began on March 5 in the Senate, presided over by the Chief Justice.

It ranked with all the great trials in history—Charles I before the High Court of Justice, Louis XVI before the French Convention, and Warren Hastings before the House of Lords.

Some 1,000 tickets were printed for admission to the Senate galleries during the trial.

Their residences were watched, their social circles suspiciously scrutinized, and their every move and companion secretly marked.

They were warned in the party press, harangued by their constituents, and sent dire warnings threatening political ostracism and even assassination.

His brother received a letter offering \$25,000 for revelation of the senator's intentions. Ten minutes before the vote on fateful May 16 was taken, his Kansas colleague warned



The admission ticket to the Senate trial of American President Andrew Johnson.

Johnson's able counsel replied with considerable effectiveness. But it became increasingly apparent that the Republicans did not intend to give the President a fair trial.

The voting recess commenced. By the time the Chief Justice reached the name of Edmund Ross, 24 "guilties" had been pronounced.

Ten more were certain and one other practically certain. Only Ross's vote was needed to convict the President.

The hopes and fears, hatred and bitterness of past decades were centred on this one man. "Friendships, positions, fortune, everything that makes life desirable to an ambitious man were about to be swept away by the breath of my mouth, perhaps forever."

Then came his answer: "not guilty."

The deed was done, the President saved, the trial as good as over and the conviction lost.

The remainder of the roll call was unimportant. A 10-day recess followed.

An attempt was made to rush through Bills to readmit six Southern States, whose 12 senators guaranteed to vote for conviction.

But this could not be accomplished in time. Again Ross was the only one uncommitted on the other articles.

Every incident in his life was examined and distorted. Why did Ross, whose dislike for Johnson continued, vote "not guilty"?

JUSTICE

His motives appear clearly from his own writings on the subject years later in articles contributed to "Scribners" and "Forum" magazines.

"If Andrew Johnson were acquitted by a nonpartisan vote... America would pass the danger point of partisan rule and that intolerance which so often characterises the sway of great majorities and makes them dangerous."

Yet the twisting course of human events eventually upheld the faith he expressed to his wife shortly after the trial: "Millions of men cursing me today will bless me tomorrow for having saved the country from the greatest peril through which it has ever passed, though none but God can ever know the struggle it has cost me."

Fair Trial

"From that hour," he later wrote, "not a day passed that did not bring me, by mail and telegraph and in personal intercourse, appeals to stand fast for impeachment."

Ross and his doubtful fellow Republicans were daily subjected to every form of pressure.

When the impeachment resolution had passed the House, Ross had casually remarked to a colleague: "So far as I am concerned, though a Republican and opposed to Mr. Johnson and his policy, I shall have as fair a trial as an accused man ever had on this earth."

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Americans Denied Film Rights To Chinese Play

HONG KONG. THE CHINESE DRAMA, LADY PRECIOUS STREAM, WHICH RAN FOR TWO YEARS AT THE SAVOY THEATRE IN LONDON AND WAS STAGED IN NEW YORK AND OTHER AMERICAN CITIES, WILL BE MADE INTO A MOVIE IN HONG KONG.

Professor S. I. Hsiung, author of the play, said it would be produced in Eastman colour with both Chinese and English sound tracks.

He remarked that he had refused attractive offers from American and British movie companies for the movie rights of his play, because "I don't want Lady Precious Stream to be murdered."

Professor Hsiung will supervise the production to prevent "murder" at the Yung Hua Movie Production Corporation which is well known for its previous Chinese historic films.

Citing examples where good novels were "murdered" when turned into movies, Prof. Hsiung mentioned "The Private Life of Helen of Troy" which he claimed ended at a point where the book actually began.

He also cited an instance where the movie version surpassed the original book. This, he said, was the picture "The Good Earth" based on Pearl S. Buck's novel.

He contended that the movie was better because a Chinese scholar was invited to help supervise the production.

Another good example, he added, was "To Hell and Back" in which the author of the book acted in the leading role.

Bharat Darshan

INDIA—Pictorial Survey, Publications Division, Old Secretariat, Delhi 8. Price Rs. 7-8-0.

SUMPTUOUSLY printed on art paper, with three hundred beautiful monochrome plates, giving a representative coverage to India's art, culture, industry and ancient heritage, "Bharat Darshan" is well worth its price.

The book is divided into ten sections: the land, its people, its heritage, its industries, urban life, rural communities, communications, festivals, measures for the progress of the country,

trades and avocations. The printing is excellent and the descriptive captions are brief and to the point.

The small commentary before each section gives an adequate preface to the matter that follows and a sort of bird's eye view of the subject.

The scope of the volume can best be gauged from the jacket—which shows the magnificent Himalayas at the top and a view of Cape Comorin below.

It's a work that will prove a more than useful addition to any library in the country.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

SCHERAZADE BALL IS A WINDFALL FOR ST. CATHERINE'S

Sunday Gem.

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man; kites rise against and with the wind.

AROUND this time of the year the subject that gets top priority in conversation is the Budget.

The Finance Department is busy giving the final touches to the various plans before the actual "launching," while the public makes the usual conjectures as to what avenues the new budget will exploit.

An well, budgets will come and budgets will go, but life goes on just the same, even though a slightly deeper hole may be bored in our pockets! Another current topic is the forthcoming visit of foreign royalties.

Expected shortly in our country are the President of the Republic of Syria, the Emperor of Abyssinia and last but not the least, the Shah of Iran and his lovely Queen.

We have no doubt that Bombay citizens will go all out to accord a welcome worthy of the royal guests, who will be stepping on our shores for the first time.

The current month of February also comes in for its share of musings, particularly as the leap-year has given it the importance of an additional day. This is also the month of St. Valentine when Cupid's darts have a surer aim, and heartbeats a stronger flutter.

So February spells a month of flavoured romance for maidens fair and gallants gay.

Internationalism

LIFE in Bombay is interesting and colourful because of the cosmopolitan nature of the city.

Not a week passes by without its quota of tourists who considerably enhance the social life, and further the international prestige our city enjoys. Meeting several of these tourists, I find that they are very favourably impressed with Bombay, they find the people warm and hospitable, and they can never have enough of our bright sunshine.

ONE EUROPEAN LADY WISTFULLY REMARKED: "I WISH I COULD SEND A FEW DEGREES OF HEAT TO MY FREEZING FAMILY IN LUCERNE—AND BESIDES WOULD THAT NOT BE A FORM OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS?"



"Oh no, Papa—Egbert left a good time ago!"

It would be good if we could have a some of their cold in April and May in exchange.

Kungsholm

ON its second voyage to India is the Swedish luxury liner Kungsholm with its complement of 350 passengers, chiefly Americans, and its large number of Swedish officers and crew.

An afternoon on board the ship with the choice luncheon was one of the pleasantest I remember.

The ship is out in the best traditions of luxury and tourist pleasure, with its exquisite lounges, library rooms, cocktail bars, miniature theatre, swimming pool and dining halls, and has the additional comfort of being fully air-conditioned.

The ship also has a first class orchestra whose special programme was recorded by the All India Radio, and listeners will soon have an opportunity of hearing their beautiful selections.



A group of society ladies engaged in raising large sums of money for various deserving charities.

The orchestra leader, Mr. Charles Norman, is a pianist of rare talent, and only those who have heard his "magic on the ivory keys" can realise the treat he provided.

Lucky indeed are the passengers who sail on the Kungsholm on its leisurely cruise round the globe.

Mrs. Lord

THE Willington Club was the venue of a large and interesting dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Jain in honour of Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, who is the United States representative on the Commission on Human Rights.

The Governor of Bombay was present, and the guests included the Chief Justice and Mrs. M. C. Chagla, the Minister for Public Works Mr. M. M. Nalk-Nimbalkar, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Fiedon, the Naval Chief and Mrs. Chatterji, Sir Benegal and Lady Rama Rau and Mr. Ganapati, General Manager of the Western Railway.

DINNER WAS TAKEN ON THE LAWN, THE TABLE ARRANGEMENT BEING IN THE FORM OF A SQUARE, AND ANIMATED CONVERSATION HAD A FREE FIELD.

Mrs. Naval Tata was comfortably seated between Mr. Mandy and the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Nayak, and the Consul for Indonesia, Mr. Bahrom Shah, was collecting his good-byes on his impending transfer.

The guests were later entertained to an vivid demonstration of Indian dancing by that famed dancer Sitara Devi.

Mrs. Lord was indeed happy to learn that she was shortly going to tour the United States and she was confident that a "hit" with American audiences.

St. Catherine's

TUCKED away in Ambivil Village near Andheri is an institution which was founded in 1923 and which has now grown into a miniature Girls' Town.

St. Catherine's home provides shelter, protection and education for nearly 350 girls, ranging from foundlings and toddlers of various ages to young mothers.

The Home is a veritable haven for orphans and waifs and strays of every caste, creed and community.

The tiny little seed sown in 1923 has blossomed into a "joyous little village humming with activity."

Its inmates are kept continually busy and occupied, whether in classroom, creche, kitchen, laundry, needle-room, garden or poultry-yard.

They run their own little farm, too, and a dairy and vegetable garden.

THE INSTITUTION'S MOTTO IS SERVICE AND GUIDANCE—TO PREPARE THE GIRLS FOR A USEFUL LIFE BOTH IN THE HOME AND OUTSIDE.

It is but natural, therefore, that the selfless band of sisters who run the Home should be in need of funds for their noble and humanitarian work of reclaiming the lost and the forgotten, and returning them to the fellowship of mankind.

The most urgent need of the

Home at the moment is a building to house 80 young girls at present accommodated in huts which are likely to collapse any time and will definitely not survive the onslaught of the coming monsoon.

Scherazade Ball

This urgent and compelling reason which prompted the charity-conscious social workers of Bombay to think of some way for St. Catherine's Home to tide over difficulties.

THE NATURAL SOLUTION WAS A BALL.

The ladies soon got busy with plans, committee meetings and the customary crusade to round up advertisers in an all-out campaign to collect funds.

As zero hour approached on February 4, the Taj Mahal Hotel had over 800 ticket-holders wedged in their seats in the air-conditioned ballroom.

The Taj ballroom has been the scene of many a triumph for charitable causes in the past, and the Scherazade Ball was no exception.

Everything was done with clockwork precision that night—probably the best tribute

one can pay the efficiency and zeal of the hard-working committee, headed by Mrs. R. Von Leyden.

For once, the timings contained in the programme were strictly adhered to.

The speeches and auctions were confined to the minimum, and the cabaret commenced and finished at the scheduled hour.

And what a cabaret it was! Conceived in the splendid traditions of the Arabian Nights, the Scherazade ball was all that any lover of this fabled fantasy could wish for.

It was complete with Sultan cushion-bearer, veiled slave girls, court dancer alluring hours of the harem and all the other ingredients to recreate the fairyland atmosphere of those enchanting days.

Olga Perry made a splendid Court dancer and Awin Khandani seemed to be cut out for the role of the pot-bellied Sultan who made merry for a 1001 night and died on the following night and was "buried with full military honours."

Synchronised with the skit was a Fashion Show produced by Mrs. "Pompador" Courtney, wherein luscious lovelies from East and West paraded.

Among the mannequins who made quite an impression were Mihir Patel, Tina Khote, Margaret Johnson, Markaree Wardkar and Hila Contractor.

Nor could one have found a more glamorous or seductive Scherazade than Margaret Bragg, who filled the role of the renowned dancer as no one else in Bombay.

She danced her way into the heart of every male member of the audience as surely as she captured the heart of her Sultan who literally fell over her in open-mouthed admiration!

The ladies soon got busy with plans, committee meetings and the customary crusade to round up advertisers in an all-out campaign to collect funds.

As zero hour approached on February 4, the Taj Mahal Hotel had over 800 ticket-holders wedged in their seats in the air-conditioned ballroom.

The Taj ballroom has been the scene of many a triumph for charitable causes in the past, and the Scherazade Ball was no exception.

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IKE-EDEN TALKS



Sir Anthony Eden and President Eisenhower pose for photographs at the White House in Washington. Left to right are: Mr. John Foster Dulles, Sir Anthony, the President and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

Cough Is Often A Warning Signal

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

HAVE YOU A COLD IN YOUR HEAD? OR FEEL A COLD "COMING ON"? COUGHING QUITE A BIT—AND TRYING TO SHRUG IT OFF AS A "CIGARETTE COUGH"?

Well, Maurice Allen Deane, researcher for one of the major producers of cough medications—Endo Products, offers some advice on different types of coughs and how to treat them.

"Coughing is one of the commonest of winter complaints, and yet one of the least

understood by the average person," says Deane.

With other researchers at the Endo Plant, he has studied coughs and their cause for many years and has come up with some pertinent results that will help you treat them.

Irritants

Coughs, according to Deane, may be broken into two major categories: the involuntary cough—this is when something tickles your throat and makes you cough against your will; and the voluntary cough, which is done deliberately to clear

your throat or for nervous reasons.

"The involuntary cough can be an important danger signal," says Deane.

"It is often a symptom of unknown infection or inflammation in the nose, sinuses, throat, larynx, trachea, bronchi. It may be caused by heart disorders, by tuberculosis even by certain tumours.

"There is also a group of mysterious involuntary coughs that stem from sudden irritants to our throats and respiratory tracts.

These irritants may be in the form of dust or pollen to which we are allergic, or some tiny foreign particle such as a peanut or bone that we swallowed and forgot.

"Such coughs are often difficult to diagnose, since there's no apparent organic cause to explain them.

"The voluntary cough is often produced to hide embarrassment or anxiety or to attract attention.

"Sometimes, too, cough is a blend of voluntary and involuntary—we think we are trying to stop a coughing attack, and yet actually our unconscious mind is using the cough to express submerged emotions."

Categories

Do you wonder that your doctor is asking you to report that you have developed a cough?

"There are two categories of coughs that contribute considerably to our understanding of the subject," Deane went on.

"The first is the dry or unproductive cough, and the wet or productive cough.

"One of the major improvements in cough control in recent years is a syrup such as Endotussin product, designed deliberately to cut out the useless unproductive cough, but to retain the productive cough.

"You cough less often, but with reason, when your cough is thus controlled."

This syrup, which contains a Codeine derivative, acts faster, lasts longer than Codeine and gives greater cough relief than Codeine, which for many years has been an accepted cough remedy.

"It doesn't have the side effects often caused by codeine such as fatigue or drowsiness."

Time Factor

The length of time a cough stays with you is another of its distinguishing features, according to Deane.

There's the acute cough (usually from a cold) that lasts for approximately one week; the intermediate cough (as from a flare-up of a sinus condition) that lasts from one week to a month; and the chronic cough that is prolonged and stays for weeks or months.

A CHRONIC COUGH MAY BE A SMOKER'S OR A NERVOUS COUGH. BUT YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE CONSULTED ABOUT ANY COUGH THAT LASTS MORE THAN A COUPLE OF WEEKS.

And whatever the category into which your cough falls, you want fast relief both for the sake of comfort and health.

Coughing is dangerous because it spreads infectious material throughout your lungs and lowers your resistance by irritating your lungs and making them receptive to infection.

Violent coughing can cause hemorrhages. Any cough is a fire spreader of germs. Deane warns, and is particularly dangerous in the vicinity of young children.

Bed rests alone can help lessen a cough or even banish it.

Iranians Look Up To Young King For Rapid Progress

SINCE the end of the Second World War, Iran has often made headlines in the world press.

A series of events beginning with the Kurdish rebellion, the Communist-sponsored autonomy movement in the fertile province of Azerbaijan, widespread agitation for the withdrawal of British and Soviet troops, tribal revolts, the occupation of Azerbaijan by the Central Government army, the assassination of General All Razmaza, the attempt on the life of the Shah, the surge of nationalist feeling culminating

in the nationalisation of British-monopolised oil industry, the dramatic rise and fall of Dr. Mossadeq, the desperate flight and triumphant return of the Shah, the trial and execution of noted political leaders, Iran's joining of the Western-sponsored Baghdad Pact.

By Zamir Hasan Kazmi

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The 872-mile-long Trans-Iranian Railway connecting Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf with Bandar Shah on the Caspian, was built by

Women in an Iranian village are seen spinning wool as a cottage industry.

and finally the coming visit of the Shah of Iran to India—all these have focussed attention on this strategically important country.

the late king Reza Shah Pahlavi and is a marvel of engineering.

It encompasses plains, deep gorges, numerous bridges, hundreds of long tunnels and high mountains, and is one of the most spectacular in the world.

There is a network of good motor roads connecting the country from end to end.

THE PEOPLE WERE AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR POWER AND PROSPERITY DURING THE DAYS OF

Agriculture is the mainstay of the population.

World famous Persian carpets, rugs, petroleum, cotton, fruits, opium, rice and skin are exported, while machinery, textiles, sugar and tea are among the main imports.

The oil-field in the southwest of Iran at the head of the Persian Gulf is the richest single oil-field in the world.

Situated at the foot of the Elburz mountain, Tehran is the capital of Iran, with decent buildings, well-planned avenues and clean streets.

Tabriz, Isfahan, Shiraz, Abadan, Meshed and Qum are other cities known for their cultural, archaeological, industrial or religious importance.

The 872-mile-long Trans-Iranian Railway connecting Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf with Bandar Shah on the Caspian, was built by

With lofty minarets and golden dome stands the attractive Mausoleum of Hazrat Fatima (great-granddaughter of Prophet Mohammad) at Qum, the religious centre of Iranian Muslims.

CYRUS, DARIUS I AND XERXES.

THE RUINS OF PERSEPOLIS AND SUSA TESTIFY TO THE BRILLIANCE OF THIS EPOCH (550-331 B.C.).

Humbled by Alexander the Great, the mighty Achaemenid Empire perished in a welter of bloodshed and confusion.

After five centuries the Iranians at last arose. Artaxerxes (Ardeshir) overthrew the Parthians and established the Sassanid dynasty in 226 A.D.

ARAB ADVENT

Iranian arts and culture were revived and attained their zenith during the magnificent rule of Noshirwan the Just (Chosro II), of this dynasty, who built many splendid palaces and public works and effected great reforms in land settlement and administration of justice.

With the second Iranian Empire gradually falling into decay, the backward and half-savage nomads of Arabia, transformed into a civilised and vigorous nation under the influence of Islam, appeared on the scene in 642 A.D.

Avicenna (Hakim Bu Ali Sena), the great philosopher and renowned physician, and a host



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Avicenna (Hakim Bu Ali Sena), the great philosopher and renowned physician, and a host

of distinguished men of letters and poets of eminence like Nizamulmuik Tusi, Sadi, Hafiz Shirazi, Omar Khayyam and Ferdousi were born during this golden period of the history of Iran.

The barbarous Mongol hordes which swept over the country under the command of Ghengiz Khan, "Ruthlessness incarnate," in the middle of the thirteenth century, devastated the land, put half the population to the sword and despoiled its culture.

But the country emerged from the blood-bath more vigorous than before under the dynamic personality of Shah Abbas-Aram, who founded the Safavid dynasty.

Besides, being a great organiser and a military genius, Shah Abbas was a great builder, and two gigantic bridges at Isfahan, the graceful domes and lofty minarets of the mosques and mausoleums at Meshed and Qum, and a host of other buildings bear testimony to his brilliant rule.

COCKPIT

The discovery of rich oil-fields and the strategic importance of the country made Iran a cockpit of international intrigue and interference which paved the way for unending internal disorders.

Out of the turmoil and chaos which prevailed in Iran after World War I, there emerged Reza Khan, the builder of modern Iran.

IN 1925 AHMAD SHAH QACHAR WAS DEPOSED AND REZA KHAN WAS PROCLAIMED KING OF IRAN.

IN A SURPRISINGLY SHORT TIME, HE SUCCEEDED IN RESTORING LAW AND ORDER AND BANISHING FOREIGN INFLUENCES.

Embarking on a policy of nationalism and modernisation, he developed industries, effected far-reaching reforms and made Iran strong and truly independent.

PARLIAMENT

Established in 1906, the Iranian Parliament consists of a Majlis-e-Milli (National Assembly), and a Senate, half of whose members are elected and the rest nominated by the Shah.

The Parliament functions through an executive or a council of ministers responsible to it.

"The country possesses all the essentials of greatness but only a dynamic and selfless leadership can knit these essentials together.

For this, the Iranians look to their young monarch, who is making heroic efforts to solve the knotty problems of his country and put it on the path of peace and prosperity.

CHARMING

Educated in Switzerland, King Mohammad Reza Shah has a charming personality, is intelligent, active, generous and courageous and, above all, a believer

in the democratic parliamentary system.

Besides Persian, he speaks English, French and German.

His first marriage with Princess Fawzia of Egypt having been dissolved in 1948, the Shah married his second wife, Queen Sorayya Istandyari, in 1951.

India and Iran are bound together through the ties of geography, history, race and culture since time immemorial.

In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, "Few people have been more closely related in origin throughout history than the people of India and the people of Iran."

The coming visit of His Majesty the Shah of Iran to India, should further strengthen the age-old relations and friendship between the two great countries.

SHAH OF IRAN

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Philately Corner

BOMTOPEX - Panorama Of Man's Achievements In Miniature

ONE OF THE BIG EVENTS OF THE PHILATELIC YEAR IS "BOM-TOPEX"—TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY FROM FEBRUARY 20 TO 24.

Entries for what is likely to be definitely the finest topical show ever staged in India have come from all over the world and stamp collectors should not only make it a point to muster strong in their thousands for this rare treat, but make it a point also to bring along their non-collecting friends.

True-blue philatelists of the old school sometimes tend to look down on thematic collectors—with some justification, if one sees the routine manner in which many topical enthusiasts go about their job. But the entries for "BOM-TOPEX" are on a different level altogether. Each theme has been treated extensively and the entries are beautifully arranged and written up in a way that will be a revelation to local collectors who are still without the thematic pale.

Since late in the last century stamps have used pictorial themes as the best way of getting a message across—or merely to raise the wind as effectively as possible.

But in the last quarter-century pictorial stamps have really come into their own, and, as a natural corollary, have given rise to thematic collecting.

Although the old-line methods of general collecting and later specialisation are still followed by the bulk of collectors, an increasing number are going in for collecting solely by the subject of the designs.

One of the strongest arguments for thematic collecting is that no collection is ever "incomplete". There may be a hundred or a thousand stamps in a particular theme, but even a dozen of the cheapest varieties attractively arranged will form a true thematic collection, the sort one can display with pride to collector or non-collector alike.

At the other end of the scale there is scope for almost infinite expansion. The number of themes and sub-themes runs into several hundreds, and the number of stamps involved into tens upon tens of thousands.

And what of value? Well, one topical collection (admittedly one of the best in the world) was recently valued at close to a lakh of rupees, was housed in a score of volumes, and took in animals, birds, trade, the arts



"I think it's about time we had a bowl for these goldfish, Ethel!"

and the professions, a history in miniature of the achievements of men and women down the centuries and their hopes for the future.

Thematic collecting is one of the simplest ways of getting into philately, for not the slightest technical knowledge is required.

ONE DOES NOT HAVE TO KNOW WHAT IS A PERFORATION VARIETY OR HOW TO EXAMINE WATERMARKS.

The design is what matters—first, last and every time.

That's why collectors should make certain they make a few converts among the scoffers. "BOM-TOPEX" will dazzle the non-collector enough to make him plunge without an instant's hesitation into stamps.

But, instead of going into the charms of topical collecting, perhaps it's better to give a small idea of what's ahead in the "BOM-TOPEX" show.

The subjects covered are: Animals; Artists; and Famous Paintings; Birds; Child Welfare; Flowers and Fruits; Medicine and Nursing; Music; Railways; Religion; Ships; Sports and a wide variety lumped together under "Miscellaneous."

Some of the collections entered have concentrated on a particular aspect of the theme—for instance Mr. Bernard Mundel has taken "Beethoven" as his

hero and Mr. Edgar W. Spurgeon has chosen the "Life and Teachings of Jesus Christ."

IN THE "RELIGIOUS" SECTION, INCIDENTALLY, IS A SHOWING FROM WHAT IS

M. P. Polson, president of the local branch of the American Topical Association and Jai Cooper, who has taken to topical collecting in a big way to offset the arduous labour of research into Indian caries.



Journalists of the Punjab visiting an exhibition in the Industrial Section of the Congress Exhibition. The Chairman, Publicity and Information Board, is seen explaining an exhibit to journalists.

CONSIDERED ONE OF THE FINEST THEMATIC COLLECTIONS IN THE WORLD, "RELIGION ON STAMPS" BY FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN.

Many of the "BOM-TOPEX" entrants have taken two or more themes, among them Mr.

Subject collecting, incidentally, is the ideal way to narrate a connected story, and most of the entries in the "Miscellaneous" group have a tale to tell.

Here are a few items: World Postal Service (Mr. Wm. Arnold); New York (Miss Louise

Clemencon); Stamps go to the Opera (Mr. Homer L. Jones); America the Beautiful (Cardinal Spellman); Journalism and Philately (Mr. Allyn H. Wright); Rooseveltiana (Mr. Jack Fox). In addition to these "narrative" collections there are things like Flags, the Red Cross, U.P.U., Grandmothers and Grandchildren, Coaches, Costumes—and even a collection about stamps and the Rotary International.

IF ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE AND MEN AND WOMEN PLAYERS, THERE'S NO BETTER WAY OF SEEING THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS CHRONICLED THAN ON PICTORIAL STAMPS.

So, see you at "BOM-TOPEX."

Kung's Weekly Chat

Art Notes

BY
D. G. VYAS

THE Hindustani and Karnatak systems of music are fundamentally one, and as music are indivisible.

They are governed by a common code of theories and principles, but the difference which is there between them as regards practice has assumed the appearance of a state of estrangement.

If the basic oneness of Indian music is admitted, the estrangement between the two systems must be a subject of serious thinking.

At least, a comparative study must be considered an immediate step in order to analyse the standards of each and to define the scope of co-ordination and exchange through the give-and-take process.

Each system will find enough to give to and take from the other, if both are brought in clear contacts with the regional variations of a single school of music.

SAME RULES

THE "Raga" and "Thala" are the two components of Indian music, and they will appear to have been governed by the same principles, whether they are picked up from the North or South.

If taken together in both the regions the "Raga" and "Thala" types will make numerous varieties.

The differences in the styles of singing should not be taken as effects of changes in the structure of the "Raga" or "Thala".

The two schools, therefore, stand to gain and to lose nothing, if the entire range of the available Ragas and Talas is clearly defined irrespective of the styles of singing, which may be peculiar to each.

If the Ragas and Talas are treated, and they must be treated, as a domain of music above the schools, systems and styles,

Names May Differ But Music Has Common Basis

each school will find much new to acquire from the other.

A broad outlook is needed for comprehension of the full range of Indian music.

In the South, music which is known as the Karnatak system has a certain pattern and has

THE musicians as well as the listeners have kept such great composers in view as authorities and not merely as idols to be customarily worshipped. This is exactly the reason why the Karnatak school has abjured deviations and compromises which are strongly disapproved of by the informed audience.

Sahagana Sabha, which was set up some time ago in Delhi for the collection and publication of folk songs.

It is not known how the Sahagana Sabha functions as regards the need of co-ordination and direction of work in the various regions. Desultory or disjunctive efforts made in different regions to collect folk songs will not serve any useful purpose. All programmes must be co-ordinated and directed towards a common and well defined goal. A central organisation is, therefore, needed to direct and co-ordinate the movements, and then there must be a plan to select folk songs according to some definite principles and to study and publish them as music.

ART LANGUAGE

MARTHA GRAHAM, America's foremost exponent of modern dance, was in Bombay a few days ago.

Her visit to India, in her own words, came as a "great romance," because she found the country, a "land of dancers."

The object of her visit, as indicated by her, was to exchange ideas; but she frankly conceded that she could not understand many aspects of Indian dance and especially its language of gestures.

It was enough, if she admired the peculiarity, beauty and finish of the classical dance.

India should take what Martha Graham said about the classical dance as a compliment and also as something to think about.

The language of gestures of the Indian dance, no doubt, its difficult aspect and is beyond comprehension of those who are not initiated in it; however the dance-art owes much of its individuality and beauty to it. At present the tendency is to eliminate, under the pretext of modernisation, the symbolic gesture-language, and it needs to be checked immediately, as the classical dance, deprived of its language will be reduced to a mere skeleton.

VATICAN MOVE

THE Vatican has invoked the Latran Treaty which governs the relations between itself and the Italian State.

It has taken this step against the extravagant stage shows of the Parisian Folies Bergere which is on a visit to Rome.

The French Ambassador in Rome has disclaimed any responsibility by his Government over the management of the Folies Bergere has responded to the objections raised by the Vatican and has made concession to the extent of providing

and looked upon by the musicians as great disrespect to the composers.

In practice, the composer's part should imply due weightage to the wordings of compositions and full emphasis on the integrity and purity of the Ragas and Talas in which they were originally composed.

SINGING, ACCORDING TO THE KARNATAK SCHOOL WHICH HAS ITS OWN PECULIARITIES, IS PERFECTLY CLASSICAL AND OF A HIGH ORDER.

Musicians are never tempted to suppress the wordings of compositions in enthusiasm for elaboration and embellishment of singing.

In the North, the prevailing condition is just the opposite.

The Alap which demands correct intonation and offers ample scope to the executant to stretch, elaborate and embellish any melodic form occupies today merely a corner in the field of music.

MECHANICAL

WHILE the classical singing is ostentatiously begun with a song, the wordings are soon overburdened almost to the point of suppression by the process of elaboration and embellishment which at times seems to amount to a virtuosity performance.

The mood of the Raga, and poetic values of the song receive little importance while the performance proceeds in a mechanical way.

The executant gets all the honour, while the composer is thrown in background.

The singing thus becomes individualistic and takes the form of "memorised exercises" in the hands of the pupils and followers of the masters among the executants.

Again, when the popular Khayal style alone is introduced as the whole of music, the proper perspective of the Hindustani music is lost.

The North had a school of great composers which is regarded as outmoded despite of the high standards of classical music set by it and a rich heritage of compositions left by it.

The discrimination which is exercised among the composers of this epoch-making school, cannot be justified on musical grounds.

Tansen and Baiju are proclaimed as great masters, while others like Sooradas of the same rank and school are superciliously looked upon as Bhajan makers.

Obviously the North has no clear pattern or fixed standards of its own because it has little regard for the values of composition and the authority of composers.

WITHOUT PLAN

THERE has been, in recent years, a move to collect folk songs in some regions.

The agency is either the State Government or any authorised or unauthorised institution.

About 1000 are reported to have been collected in Rajasthan and sent to the All-India

Musical Language Of South Has A Hoary Literature

TELUGU is one of the major languages of South India.

Though there is indubitable evidence of the currency of Telugu as a separate language even in the early centuries of the Christian era—evidence furnished by inscriptions—the first literary work now extant in Telugu belongs to the beginning of the 11th century.

This is the Telugu version of the Mahabharata by Nannaya who flourished in the court of Rajaraja Narendra of the eastern Chalukyan dynasty.

His poetry is chaste, straightforward and dignified. His diction is full of Sanskrit words, but his style distinctly belongs to Telugu.

Tikkana

The task of completing the Mahabharata was undertaken by Tikkana in the 13th century. Tikkana is one of the most fascinating personalities of medieval South India.

He was a poet as well as a warrior and a politician. His version of some of the most exciting and interesting episodes in the Mahabharata easily excels the original of Vyasa in poetical content and sheer dramatic intensity.

Tikkana left unfinished the third parva a part of which Nannaya had written.

It was Yerrapragada, who came after Tikkana in the beginning of the 14th century, who completed it.

He was also the author of other poems, and was known as Prabandha Parameswara. These three poets of the Mahabharata are generally known as the Kavitraya or Poetical Trio in Telugu.

Virasaiva

The 12th century witnessed the spread of the Virasaiva cult which was not in the strict line of the Vedic tradition and was in the nature of a dissenting faith.

We find during this century several poets belonging to this faith, of whom it is sufficient to mention Palkuriki Somana-tha whose two important works are Basava Purana and Pancharatna Charitra.

Two of the greatest poets in Telugu dominate in the 15th

century. They are Srinadha and Potana.

Srinadha is the typical courtier poet. He revelled in the luxurious life of the ruling princes and was obviously attracted by the sensual aspect of enjoyment of life.

Two Poets

He ate with kings on plates of gold, he was presented with costly jewels and apparel. His poetry is in the grand manner.

He had an astonishing knowledge of the Sanskrit language and to demonstrate it, he attempted the translation of one of the most difficult poems in Sanskrit, the NAISHADIA of Sri Harsha.

There are two works which are attributed to him, though not without controversy, which deserve special mention. The one is KRIDABHIRAMAM one of the most original poems in any language.

By Justice

P. V. Rajamannar

It is definitely a poem and not a play. It describes a day in the life of a man about town in the city of Warangal (now in the Hyderabad State).

It gives an intimate and realistic picture of a variety of scenes, mostly outdoor.

The vivid picture it gives of a cock-fight is a masterpiece. The other work attributed to him is the PALNATI VIRACHARITRA.

In marked contrast to Srinadha stands Potana, the poet who scorned kings and courts money and luxury, one who would not consent in spite of utmost pressure to dedicate his version of the Bhagavata to the reigning king, Saravagna Singa Bhupala.

Rama Bhakta

He dedicated instead his work to Sri Rama.

Potana's style is extraordinarily fluent and melodious. That is why his verses, more than the verses of any other single poet in Telugu, are popular even among the illiterate.

We next come to the golden era in the history of Telugu literature, the Age of Krishna-devayana.

It is in this age that Telugu poetry became a thing of sheer beauty in the hands of masters, first and foremost among

who is an embodiment of jealousy.

The poetry of Timmana is extremely delicate and soft, and has a velvety smoothness which has never been excelled. Krishnamayana himself was a poet of no mean order.



India's Central Tractor Organisation, since its inception in 1947, has carried out some of the largest reclamation operations in Asia.

Out of its 5-year programme for reclaiming 11 lakh acres, it has already reclaimed more than 10 lakh acres in the first four years of the plan.

Many of the State Govern-

ments have set up Tractor Organisations of their own.

From 1951 to 1955 about 14 lakh acres have thus been reclaimed and brought under cultivation by State tractors.

The First Plan provides Rs. 35 crores for reclamation and improvement of 74 lakh acres of land.

Indeed, his great poem, AM-KTAMALYADA or VISHNU-HITTAYAM is far more difficult to understand than the poems of Peddana or Timmana.

The poem deals with the life of one of the Alvars, Vishnu-Nitta and his foster-daughter Sri Andal.

In this poem one can find examples of every one of the figures of speech mentioned in the Alankara Sastras.

Among the successors of this galaxy of great poets two names shine with great brilliance.

One is Pingala Surana who lived in the second half of the 16th century. He was an original genius.

His KALAFURNODAYA has for its theme an entirely invented story, highly complicated with a variety of characters, divine and human, and full of situation one of which at least reminds us of Shakespeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Surana's poetry is of the highest order. He had an equal command of Sanskrit and Telugu.

The late Dr. C. R. Reddi was inclined to regard it as the best poem in Telugu.

Surana is also the author of two other poems, one of which is a TOUR DE FORCE, RAGHAVAPANDAVIYAM.

You can read this poem in one way as dealing with the story of Rama and in another way as the story dealing with the Pandavas, i.e., Mahabharata.

This is possible by appropriately breaking up the lines of the poem and also resorting to the variety of meanings of words in the Sanskrit language.

In Tamil Nad

The latter half of the 16th century witnessed the downfall of the Vijayanagar Empire and the splitting up of parts of that Empire into independent principalities like Tanjore and Madurai.

The princess who ruled over these small kingdoms were patrons of Telugu poetry.

So we find several poets writing in Telugu in the heart of the Tamil country.

From the 18th century Telugu poetry becomes distinctly poor in its story element and stale in its thought content. Decadence has set in.

Telugu has been largely the language of music in South India.

In more recent times lived and composed Sri Tyagaraja, the greatest composer in Karnatic Music.

Tyagaraja was not only a musical genius, he was also a philosopher, scholar and poet. His KRITIS belong to literature as well.



"By the way, dear, I painted all those dirty old pipes of yours, today!"

scantly taken costumes to the girls in the scenes which were specifically objected to.

Obviously the management has felt the impact of the action and proceeded to cut the Vatican half the way.

The concession made by the management amounted to partial acceptance of the objections raised by the Vatican on moral grounds.

Extravagance is not excellence in art.

It may be taken as a sign of degeneration of art.

Any Art which is ennobling in effect must be encouraged, while anything demoralising in it or its tendency to excite baser instincts must be checked.

The action taken by the Vatican might be a subject of controversy, but the point of morality raised in it cannot be lightly brushed aside.

STAMPS AND ALBUMS

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PRINCES, JOIN THE FOREIGN LEGION

PAUPERS, JOIN THE FOREIGN LEGION

FROM princes to paupers, men of every social standing fill the ranks of the French Foreign Legion, many preferring it to what they were or might become.

In the bars at Sidi Bel Abbas, as closing time approaches, one can still hear stories like that of Legionnaire Schmidt, an Austrian, who fell heir to a vast estate while in the Legion.

Executors of the estate didn't know the man had enlisted under the false name of Schmidt, but by checking letters written to his father before the latter's death attorneys found he had to be a member of one certain company.

The legion ordered the commander of the company, which was stationed at a desert outpost, to find the heir to the fortune.

BUT WHEN THE COMMANDER ANNOUNCED THE FACTS AND CALLED FOR THE MAN TO STEP FORWARD, NONE DID.

The search was turned over to a sergeant-major, who by the process of elimination narrowed the hunt down to four men.

He berated the quartet before the entire company, he pleaded with them alone, he threatened to have them whipped, but none of the four would admit to being the long-sought heir. The search was given up.

Two years later, his enlistment, over the Sergeant-Major himself returned to Austria to claim the fortune.

He was legionnaire Schmidt. The six men standing at attention in the shimmering summer heat of North Africa listened intently as the seventh gave them orders in a language they couldn't understand.

Nor was any of the group capable of speaking to his fellows.



All were of different nationalities, intentionally mixed into a modern-day babel by an organization which is itself just such a mixture, the French Foreign Legion.

COMMANDOS

Before leaving Salda, these recruits must swim across a pool while loaded with a rifle and full field uniform, negotiate an obstacle course in less than five minutes (though the best time ever recorded is over four) and March 60 miles on a single overnight hike through rugged mountains.

Near the end of basic training ropes are rigged across the pool approximately 20 feet above the surface.

The recruit, fully clothed and carrying an old rifle saved for the specific purpose, must move across the rope, hand over hand.

Just before reaching the far side of the pool he must release his hold, fall into the pool, and swim underwater back to the side he started from.

The legionnaires also receive intense instruction in judo and gymnastics, building up the physical endurance for which they are noted.

NO CHOICE

As the six-month training period comes toward its close, the recruits are in the field for longer periods, and march farther from Salda.

During the Indo-China crisis, the Foreign Legion was forced to support its badly mauled far east regiments with recruits who had been trained as little as six weeks in Africa.

Use of these meagerly trained men was widely publicized and criticized. The legion emphasizes that it was necessity, not choice, which caused this.

It is hard to find a "typical" outpost of the Foreign Legion. The stories North African forlorn at the desert's edge which Hollywood has glorified as the essence of legion life are now manned only by

small and often-transferred elements.

The majority of the legion has become involved in the increasingly difficult task of fighting rebels in Algeria and Morocco, rebels who strike and disappear with the effortless motion of an advancing Sahara sand dune.

Aln Sefra, located in an arid mountain valley 200 miles south of Oran, is one of the few remaining outposts not likely to become involved in operations against near-by Arab Fellagha.

There is little to disturb life at Aln Sefra, where the week's greatest activity occurs on Monday, when nomadic natives come to the market to dispose of fresh meat on the hoof in exchange for cloth and other goods.

REAL ENEMY

It is at such a post that the real enemy of life in the Foreign Legion manifests itself, an ever-present monotony which somehow makes each successive day a little worse than the one

By
RAY CAVE

before because each day is the same as the one before.

The 24th motorized company, only two months out of basic training near Sidi Bel Abbas, will start working with its vehicles soon, and within a few more months will be sufficiently trained to move to Constantine or Morocco and fight in similar territory against the Arabs and Berbers.

To find the vaguest touch of glamour at this Foreign Legion outpost, one must combine the mysterious sand dunes that sweep between the mountains and the eastern side of Aln Sefra, forming a miniature Sahara on one side of the valley, with the remnants of one of the Legion's colourful and much photographed Saharenne companies.

THREE SUCH COMPANIES EXIST IN THE LEGION, ONE OF WHICH WAS STATIONED AT AIN SEFRA UNTIL LATE LAST SUMMER. WHEN IT WENT INTO ACTION IN EASTERN ALGERIA, LEAVING BEHIND A HANDFUL OF ITS ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL.

In uniforms marked by baggy pants bound firmly at the ankle, sash, and a hooded cape which gives them the appearance of ghosts swooping through the sand, the Saharennes are specially trained to deal with their namesake.

For periods of months, these completely motorized companies can move through the vast Sahara, charting each oasis, mapping new routes and noting those closed by shifting sands, as well as acting as a constant reminder to the native bands that also roam the desert sands that the legion is watching their activities.

IN SAHARA

With a minimum of rations, these companies feed off the gazelles which frequent the desert in all but the most arid years, sleep in the frigid sands where temperatures mount above 100 by day, and tumble to freezing at night, and battle their way to move trucks and men through the seemingly endless dunes.

Once a year the tradition-minded Foreign Legion removes a 100-year-old hallowed object from its place of honour in the Museum at Sidi Bel Abbas and takes it on parade. The object is a hand.

The anniversary of the battle of Camerone has become the Legion's greatest holiday. On April 30, the commanding officer of every unit reads the grim story of the battle of Camerone to his men, even if he must move from foxhole to foxhole to see that it is done.

In what is apparently the best tradition of the Legion, from Mexico to Dienbienphu, Camerone was a losing battle. The company involved was led by a Captain Danjou, who was on active duty, though he had lost a hand in the Crimea with a legion unit a decade before.

MISSING HAND

His missing hand had been replaced with a wooden one, and it is the wooden limb which, with three legionnaires, was all that survived the Camerone battle. The men of Captain Danjou



A Legionnaire receives individual instruction in a class on the latest model of rocket launcher used by the Foreign Legion. A sergeant, in the black kepi, is the instructor for the eight-man class, while one of the trainees acts as his assistant.

had insisted on fighting to the death.

This is the story that is drilled into every Legionnaire and formally read once a year, with the idea that the tradition of Camerone should be upheld.

Perhaps it is responsible for the Legion's reputation of not surrendering.

The most sacred room in the Legion's museum, to which all recruits are taken before leaving Bel Abbas, is strikingly marked by row on row of names, chiseled into marble walls.

This is the roll of Legion officers who have died in battle, and here it is that the ghastly toll of Indo-China becomes graphically clear in mutual form.

FOR MORE OFFICERS OF THE LEGION DIED IN THE SWAMPS AND RICE FIELDS OF THAT ASIAN COUNTRY IN THE LAST 10 YEARS THAN WERE KILLED IN ACTION IN THE REST OF THE LEGION'S 124-YEAR HISTORY.

The last rooms of the museum have been devoted to two special topics. One, recently finished, holds nothing but the trophies from the Indo-China war.

Included are such relics as the fragments of the 13th half-brigade banner which fell at Dienbienphu.

Surviving Legionnaires cut the flag into pieces and divid-

ed it among them, each hoping to carry part of it to safety.

Approximately one-third of the flag has turned up at Sidi Bel Abbas, but the rest, like much of the brigade, must have remained in Indo-China.

Here also is the first flag captured from the Chinese Communists, and a miniature plaster tableau of the battle of Phu Tong Hoa, Indo-China, where eight Legionnaires survived a three-day attack, holding a small building after 100 men had been killed.

It is recorded that the last survivors of the eight survivors had been two tear gas grenades, which they threw into a wave of advancing attackers.

DIEN BIEN PHU

The gasping Viet Minh troops retreated, and could not regroup before a rescue company arrived.

Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Viet Minh, later publicly claimed that the French Foreign Legion was using poison gas.

He never announced, however, that his forces had taken down the French flag and run up their own over that embattled house, only to find they could control the flagpole on the roof, but couldn't beat the Legionnaires inside.

By
Martin
S. Heyden

WASHINGTON. THE world's biggest money-maker testifies that, in addition to being hard to get, dollars are interesting things.

The word is from Henry J. Holtzclaw who "makes" a tidy average of dol. 12,000,000,000 a year and, as director of the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, answers citizen complaints that a certain auto company is favoured on the dol. 10 bill, that dollars should be printed so the blind can read them, and that treasury has its U.S. flag upside down.

Holtzclaw finds that persons who write him about money are the most sincere in the world. "Each thinks his idea is brand new."

Unfortunately, he says, their ideas, questions and complaints have a continuing sameness.

Illusion

For instance, writers regularly insist that, as anyone can see with a good naked eye or poor reading glass, the reverse side of the dol. 10 bill is characterized by a U.S. flag flown upside down over the pictured main door of the Treasury; the man who makes the bills says it's all an optical illusion.

To prove it, Holtzclaw gets a microscope.

A dol. 10 bill examined through it reveals the flag flown as it should be; the dark mass in the lower right-hand corner that looks to casual observers like the field of stars is actually a series of furls in the wind-whipped flag.

On the same dol. 10 bill the automobile cruising alongside the Treasury draws complaint.

Obviously, writers insist, "it's a Ford."

Holtzclaw says not so; the car is a careful engraver's composite of several automobiles, carefully designed to prevent advertisement of any maker.

Next most controversial item is the back of the dol. 1 bill, on which a whimsical Franklin Roosevelt placed a pyramid and eye in 1935.

BIGGEST MONEY-MAKER TELLS HOW IT IS DONE

Neither Holtzclaw, nor any other of the professional money-makers, knows what motivated FDR.

BUT THE ORDER CAME FROM THE WHITE HOUSE TO PLACE BOTH SIDES OF THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES ON DOLLAR BILLS.

Hence the pyramid and eye, characteristic of the rarely viewed reverse side of the seal and now a breeder of letters to Holtzclaw.

Whimsical

The answer to queries is that a special 1776 committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams approved the unusual design.

The partly completed pyramid symbolises an America that will endure through the ages and continually develop.

The eye, with the motto: "An-nuit coeptis"—prosper our endeavours—alludes to the All-seeing Deity.

Holtzclaw's correspondents repeat these "original" ideas regularly.

Why not emboss money so the blind can read it like Braille? Why not round the edges of notes to prevent their dog-eared or tearing?

Why not vary size and colour of different denominations of bills to avoid confusion?

The answers are that, with dol. 30,000,000,000 in circulation, any major change in bill design (such as the one in 1929 when the bill size was reduced as an economy measure) means a complete recall of all outstanding money.

Also every change obsolesces thousands or millions of dollars worth of expensive printing equipment.

Changes

Minor changes can be taken in strike.

An example was the change, required in the dol. 20 bill when Harry S. Truman added a balcony to the White House.

A NEW ENGRAVING WAS MADE FOR THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE BILL AND, AS OLD PLATES WORE OUT, HOLTZCLAW'S TECHNICIANS

THE first few days of the week will probably be unimportant, but life speeds up for most of us after mid-week. Tuesday may bring news of an important kind.

CAPRICORN

(DEC. 21—JAN. 19)

You may be faced with an important decision that can materially affect your future prospects.

An old grievance will reappear in a partnership matter and may delay your progress. Travel will feature more in your week-end programme and you can count on a successful trip.

AQUARIUS

(JAN. 20—FEB. 18)

The over-all trend this week is good for business gains and improvement of your finances.

Make most of it by advancing your interests with influential persons or those who can grant favours.

A difficult problem may be brought to a successful conclusion during mid-week, thanks to help from an intimate friend.

PISCES

(FEB. 19—MARCH 20)

Restlessness tempts you to plunge into a deceptive personal

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

FEB. 12 TO 18

workers help you to win superior favours, gain a raise or a merited promotion.

On the home front, beware of upsets, particularly when dealing with elders mid-week.

TAURUS

(APRIL 21—MAY 20)

An old friend proves burdensome and you must resist going bond in effort to help.

In home life a worrying situation changes in your favour in the next few days.

A cash-making opportunity around Wednesday will be worth grasping—money luck should be more obvious later in the week.

GEMINI

(MAY 21—JUNE 20)

Extravagance and haste in spending are the weak links in an otherwise promising plane-

pensation for doing so.

Socially you succeed in building up valuable goodwill—gaining the ear of someone who matters.

A new link-up becomes more important.

LEO

(JULY 21—AUG. 20)

Start the week by interviewing wealthy persons or those who share your interests.

Mid-week should shed some new light on your business or financial problems that may have kept your mind uneasy.

Ordinary finances unsettled, but you may make a little more than you expect in speculation.

VIRGO

(AUG. 21—SEPT. 22)

Benefits long-delayed materialise this week for the whole family as well as yourself.

If married, you cash in on husband's or wife's friends and connections.

If single, gains from social contacts and partnership deals are indicated mid-week.

The week should end with the solution of some family problem.

LIBRA

(SEPT. 23—OCT. 23)

No exciting changes this week but you will make steady headway financially.

A long-awaited advance in working position will be realised around Thursday.

Changes in home-life may be confusing at first but you will finally settle down to a more congenial routine.

SCORPIO

(OCT. 24—NOV. 22)

Forcefulness finds you getting a constructive job in hand quickly this week.

There will be tough argument to overcome, however, before a partner sees your point of view.

Financial prospects are on the whole satisfactory though family extravagance may be upsetting during week-end.

SAGITTARIUS

(NOV. 23—DEC. 21)

Opportunities to strengthen your economic as well as social position abound as the week gets under way.

You may realise your expectations, particularly in connection with property, family ties or profession.

The one danger you need to avoid is the temptation to gamble or to confide in strangers.



"and you can pack this fair lark up right away!"

YOUR DAILY GUIDE

Sunday, February 12

You will need a sense of humour today. Others may tease or irritate you. Not a day for gambling or taking risks.

Monday, February 13

Go after interviews, seek financial advice or favours. Look up old friends, entertain influential persons.

One or other will prove pleasant or profitable.

Tuesday, February 14

Nothing goes right this morning, probably your own fault. Don't be aggressive or critical then.

Evening under better influences.

Wednesday, February 15

Excellent and profitable work can be done on routine basis today.

Sober worth will carry more weight than fine words. Beware of gossip-mongers.

Thursday, February 16

Very fortunate day for business and financial matters. Courage and initiative will pay high dividends.

Friday, February 17

Morning brings a surprise—later a disappointment follows. Some delay over correspondence, or a cancelled appointment.

Saturday, February 18

Some early snags but afternoon good for successful handling of correspondence. Shrewd business decisions will pay in the evening.

MOSCOW FROWNS ON BEGGARS

MOSCOW. SOVIET socialism can claim credit for having exploded a long-cherished theory of capitalism—the one that says "beggars can't be choosers."

The newspaper "Evening Moscow" reports indignantly that all too often Muscovites encounter beggars on street corners, street cars and trolley-buses and on commuter trains.

If Evening Moscow reporters went to church they would find each Russian orthodox church has its complement of old men and women asking alms.

Communists see red when they find someone who makes a living without "working."

Beggars like criminals, are considered to be "throwbacks from capitalist times."

Officially, the state provides jobs for all who can work and welfare services for invalids and those too old to work.

Therefore, say the Communists, there's no excuse for begging—as there is in capitalist countries, "where unemployment and hunger drive people out of doors to beg or starve."

Nonetheless, Evening Moscow declares, begging will continue as long as "soft-hearted citizens drop their hard-earned rubles and kopeks into the shapkas (fur hats) extended to them."



Officials of Paris and Lord Ismay, secretary-general of the NATO, recently signed an agreement which will enable NATO to build its headquarters in Paris. Admiring the model are the Paris officials and Lord Ismay (extreme right.)

SUBSTITUTED NEW ONES WITH THE REVISED WHITE HOUSE ARCHITECTURE

Citizens write to ask why there are two kinds of bills: U.S. Treasury silver notes and others issued by the Federal Reserve system.

The answer is that such bills (1 per cent of the total) indicate a mechanical slip-up by the money-makers.

New bills are packaged and checked and rechecked 12 times in packs of 4,000.

ON DISCOVERY OF A MISPRINT OR DEFACING SMUDGE, THAT BILL IS PULLED OUT AND REPLACED WITH A GOOD ONE THAT IS STARRED TO SHOW THAT THE ORIGINAL SEQUENCE HAS BEEN BROKEN.

Between them they established a tradition that has continued though the practicalities dictating two types of money are gone.

Writers ask the meaning of the letters "A" through "L"

and the numbers "1" through "12" on the left side of the Federal Reserve note face.

They designate which of the 12 reserve districts "authorised" the note in question.

The answer is that such bills (1 per cent of the total) indicate a mechanical slip-up by the money-makers.

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Can't Spend

Holtzclaw's craftsmen make dol. 1, dol. 5, dol. 10, dol. 20, dol. 50 and dol. 100 bills, an average 2,000,000,000 pieces a year.

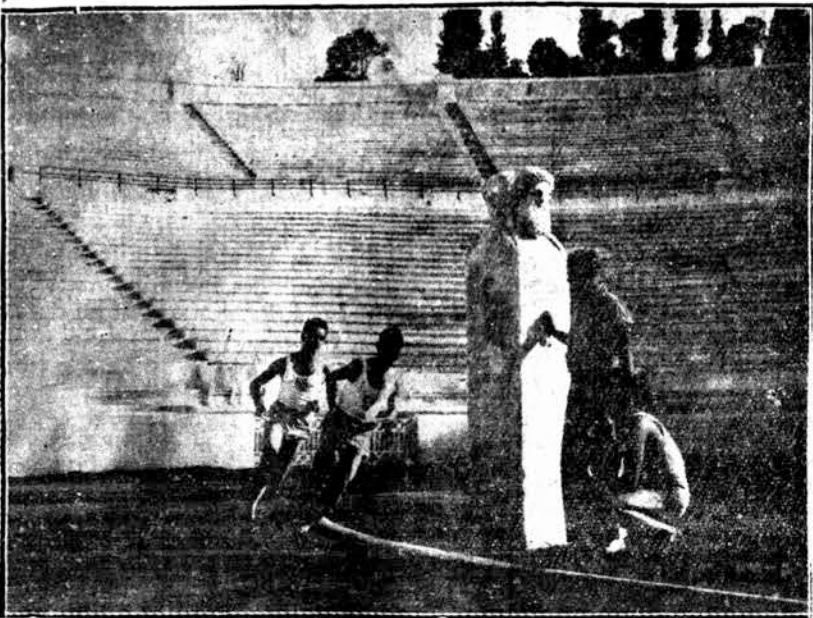
If you get a dol. 500, dol. 1,000 or dol. 10,000 bill you can be sure that it was made prior to 1947 when production of such big stuff was terminated.

If a dol. 100,000 bill comes back with your change, don't take it; you can't spend it.

A smaller number of the dol. 100,000 notes bearing Woodrow Wilson's picture were printed in the middle 1930's for delivery to the Federal Reserve as receipts for gold taken from the banks and stored in Fort Knox.

SPORT CHRONICLE

TEACHING TURN TECHNIQUES



Payton Jordan 38-year-old head track coach of Occidental College in California, recently returned to America from a three-month tour of Greece during which he conducted clinics. Jordan (standing) and John Kamba dellis (kneeling), top Greek 400 meter hurdler, watch Evangelos Depastas (in the lead), and Demetrios Constantinides work on turn techniques as taught by Jordan to Greek middle distance runners. Depastas holds the Greek 800 meter record with a 1:51.2 timing and Constantinides is the foremost Greek runner in the 1,500 meters with a mark of 3:55.

U.S. Coach Helps Greek Athletes

BY CONSTANTINE G. KYRIAKOS

Payton Jordan, 38-year-old head track coach of Occidental College in California, recently returned to the United States after a three-month tour of Greece during which he conducted clinics in track and field techniques in various sections of the country.

"We needed someone like Jordan," said Stelio Kyriakides, winner of the 1946 Marathon at Boston, "to show us the immense progress made by U. S. athletes in track and field techniques. He had the ability to

hurdles. Jordan taught him the fundamentals of body lean and arm stretch.

Jordan also schooled Evangelos Depastas, who holds the Greek record for the 800 meters with a time of 1:51.2, and Demetrios Constantinides, Greece's top 1,500-meter runner, on the technique of making the turn on the track.

Greek sports writers praised Jordan for the contribution he made to the country's sports development.

JAPAN'S STAR WOMANATHLETE CHANGES SEX

One of Japan's star schoolgirl athletes of 1953 has undergone surgical operations, transforming her into a male, the newspaper "Sankei Jiji" reported recently.

Tsurue Nakane, the 16-year-old who was regarded as one of Japan's most promising woman track and field athletes two years ago, has changed her name, to the masculine Masami, and is a painter in a Tokyo factory, the newspaper said.

Masami, before his change of sex, held the National women's high school records of 5.76 metres in the broad jump, 37.85 metres in the javelin throw, and 26.1 in the 200-metre dash.

He was selected to represent Japan in the Asia Olympics at Manila in 1954 but doctors berthed him because of high blood pressure.

The hospital where the athlete went for medical treatment, discovered the patient was more male than female.

A series of three operations over a period of six months completed the change according to Dr. Selsaburo Hata of the Tokyo Medical University Hospital.

make each Greece athlete feel that he was a personal friend. With this approach, he found many eager pupils."

During one two-week period, Jordan conducted a clinic for a class that included 50 Greek students who want to become track coaches.

John Koinis, who holds the Greek record for the high jump with a mark of 6 feet 4 inches, said Jordan taught him a lot on how to take off for the high jump.

John Kambadellis, top Greek 400 meter hurdler, was troubled with balance when clearing the

Noble Way Seems A Certainty In The Derby

CHRONICLE Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ALL roads will lead to Mahalaxmi tomorrow to witness the plum of the season The Indian Derby.

It will be 'one horse race' Noble Way in the Blue Riband. The reputed Ocean Way-Brave Anna colt was unfortunate to give up his winning sequence ever since the last Bangalore season recently, in the Sir Homi Mehta cup. The slow pace caused his defeat on that occasion, but tomorrow he has his bracket companion, Sunny Way and speedy Casandra to make the pace hot and this will suit him to the ground.

Trainer Talib's charges, Neel-ht and Alam-E-Hind may decide the fate of the minor places and Neel-ht who will be better suited by the fast pace may run up second.

Following are the probable runners and riders:-

Lone Charger who has best staying abilities is likely to hold back Vedette in the General Obaidullah Khan memorial gold cup, the side attraction in the card.

PREPARED FOR THE CUP

Sailing Through has been specially prepared for the Jasdan Cup which she is likely to pick tomorrow.

Gwalan and Matombo are not likely to miss the board.

1	1-45 P. M.
THE RAICHUR PLATE—Div. II	
Ardent Hope (Md. Yusuf)	9 4
Rani Padmini (Janardhan)	9 3
Baronet (Sawal S.)	8 13
Sinal (Purtu S.)	8 12
Sweet Caronia (Khade P.)	8 10
Stealer (Ganpat S.)	8 7
Wall of Defence (Deshmukh)	7 11
Gudliya (Shiba)	7 4
Santa Maura (—)	7 0
Whirlwind (Jagdish)	7 0

First Negro Basketballer



The first Negro basketball player to play at the famous Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, U. S. A. was Al Avant (left), of Marquette University. Here he is seen chatting with his coach, Joel Nagle.

THERE'S A TYPICAL LINE OF PLAY IN THE SHEVENINGEN VARIATION

THE LAST LAUGH...



DEAR MUGS: MY BEGINNING IS THE SAME AS MY END, AND MY MIDDLE IS A PART OF SALAD. IF YOU MAKE OUT WHAT I AM, YOU WILL BE ENDING THE DAY AS YOU ALWAYS HOPE TO.

IN the less played form of the Sicilian Defence in which Black plays his Queen knight to Q2 instead of to QB3 there are advantages as well as disadvantages in the opening.

Among the advantages by playing his Queen Knight to Q2 Black gets a clear line for operations on the Queen Bishop file as well as the long diagonal of his Queen Bishop at QK2 is unobstructed.

Among the complementary disadvantages of QK2-Q2 are the fact that at Q2 the knight commands only squares on the third and fourth rank (as against fourth and fifth ranks from QB3) also resulting in a cramped game which enhances White's attacking chances.

This week's game though resulting in a draw is a good illustration of how White has a playable line in 8K-R1.

SICILIAN DEFENCE

The following game was played at Uppset in 1934.

WHITE:—Rethy
BLACK:—Flohr.

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 3. P-Q4, P-K4; 4. Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6. B-K2, P-QR3; 7. Castles, Q-B2; 8. K-R1, P-QK4; 9. P-QR3, B-K12; 10. P-B3, B-K12; 11. Q-K1, Castles; 12. B-K15, QK12; 13. P-B4; 14. Kt-K15, 14. B-Q3, P-R3; 15. B-R4, Q-B1; 16. RB3; 17. Kt-B5; 18. Kt-K1; 19. P-B3, Q-Q1;

By **Bhalchandra V. Khare**

19. B-KB3, Kt-B3; 20. B-KK1, P-Q4; 21. P-K5, Kt-K5; 22. R-R3, Q-Q2; 23. Q-K2, P-B4; 24. Q-R5, K-R1; 25. BxKt (K4); 26. QxP; 27. Q-K16, B-Q4; 27. R-Pch and the game was drawn.

COMMENTS

(*) He is able to play this aggressive move because Black's King Knight is momentarily pinned.

(2) Not relishing White's threat of 15. P-K5, Kt (B3)-Q4, 16. Q-R4. But the move played, creates a certain amount of Kingside weakness.

(3) The alternative 16. P-K5, Kt (B3)-Q4; 17. BxKt, Kt-B3; 18. P-QP, R-Q1, Q-B2 favours Black because of the strong diagonal, the pressure on the QB file, the good squares for his pieces on Q4 and QB5 (As... Kt-B5 is a formidable positional threat).

(4) Theoretically Black is better off.

(5) After 17. BxKt, Black has all the prospects. White has enough faith in his Kingside chances to block the Queen Rook from participation in the game.

DEFENSIVE TRICKS MAKE SOUND OPENING BID

WHEN a player opens the bidding, he shows at least a certain minimum of strength, including about five playing tricks and three defensive tricks.

Defensive tricks are high card tricks; playing tricks are a combination of high-card and distributional values.

For example:

S. A K 10 9 x H. A xx D. xxx
C. A x

This is a sound minimum opening bid of one spade.

With spades as trumps, we can count four probable winners in the trump suit.

The ace of hearts brings the total of five.

If partner can furnish two tricks, we will make our contract; if he has three, he is entitled to raise and two spades can be made; if he has as many as five tricks we should get to game.

We also have three defensive tricks—another good reason why this hand is an opening bid.

And, finally, we have a sound rebid of two spades if partner makes any response in another suit.

THIS IS THE FINAL REQUIREMENT WHICH DECIDES WHETHER OR NOT WE CAN OPEN THE BIDDING.

But, since ours is a minimum hand, the question of this rebid depends entirely on partner's response.

If he responds with two spades or one no-trump, we aren't obliged to bid again and we won't.

If he responds in a new suit, we'll rebid our spades.

GOING FOR PART SCORE

But because we had a rebid in reserve doesn't mean that we should always make it.

For example, suppose our left-hand opponent—overcalls our one spade bid with two hearts, partner raises to two spades, and our right-hand opponent bids three hearts.

Here is where most players call up the reserves; they compete for the part score by bidding three spades—forgetting that if their right-hand opponent has passed, they would also have been glad to pass after partner's single, nonforcing raise.

Why shouldn't we rebid freely at this point?

Maybe we will be set a trick, but that will be worth while if the opponents could have made three hearts.

And if partner has a little something more, perhaps we'll even be able to make three spades.

The trouble is that if partner DOES have a little something more he won't be content to stop at three spades.

IN FACT, HE'LL STRAIN HIS UTMOST TO GO ON TO GAME IF HE HAS EVEN A WHISPER MORE THAN HIS FREE RAISE BECAUSE HE WILL ASSUME THAT WE ARE SHOWING BETTER THAN A MINIMUM HAND AND HE WILL HATE TO "HANG" ONE TRICK SHORT OF GAME.

That is why it is dangerous to rebid the same values—expe-

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

Race, Win, Next Best, Stealer, Native Dancer, Conformation, if ab. Gloriette, Royal Ascot, if ab. Nation's Leader.

CHOICE TREBLE

Welsh Way — Noble Way — Wild Fire

FLUKES

Amira — Versha

Tisco II (Chavan S.) 9 0
Pritam (Durr) 9 0
Shoot-Nuth (Carter) 9 0
Jai Somnath (Eldin) 9 0
Noble Way (Ahmed Khan) 9 0
Sunny Way (Amir A.) 9 0
Ocean Prince (Purtu Singh) 9 0
Sense of Humour (Duffy) 9 0
Star of Gwalior (Egan) 9 0
Magic Carpet (Kasbekar) 9 0
Neel-ht (Kheem S.) 8 11
Casandra (Ghaus Khan) 8 11

THE JASDAN CUP—4 Furs.

New Crescent (Raghunath) 9 4
Starry Way (Damodar) 8 12
Ladace (Shiba) 8 11
Sailing Through (Jones) 8 10
Shledar (Shiba) 8 10
Gwalan (Kheem S.) 8 3
Matombo (Egan) 8 2
Stand Easy (Dinkar) 7 6
Tiziano (Khalil B.) 8 0
Ramban (Purtu Singh) 7 12
Redundant (Durr) 7 10
Paromir (Kadam) 7 9
Paddy's Gift (Purshottam) 7 4
Entusiasta (Karter) 7 0



NOBLE WAY

Has suffered defeat only twice in last ten outings. On all known form looks unbeatable.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—1 1/2 Miles

Kent Lass (Durr) 9 4
Flash Bob (Mullsingh) 9 0
Trimtana (Ahmed Khan) 8 4
Grandama (Chavan S.) 8 11
Varanga (Shivaji) 8 10
Lone Charger (Carter) 8 4
Vedette (Khade P.) 8 8
Masterpiece (Eldin) 8 7
Gold Kale (Russi) 8 5
Eadborne (Purtu Singh) 8 2
Gagan Doot (J. Bhosle) 7 11

THE J. ROBINSON PLATE

Rita's Pet (Eldin) 9 4
Anas (Hanuman S.) 9 0
Golden Morn (Chavan S.) 8 13
Wild Fire (Russell) 8 13
Final Effort (Kasbekar) 8 5
Maratha Princess (Egan) 7 13
Real Girl (Shivaji) 8 3
Golden Night (Durr) 8 3
Fulhurst (—) 7 8
Abeta (J. Bhosle) 7 7
Mediator (Jagdish) 7 5

THE BULSAR PLATE—Div. II

Versha (Argade) 9 4
Badshahi Tir (Gulamali) 8 12
Tensing (Khade P.) 8 9
Neptune's Daugher (Mullsingh) 8 8
Jaya (Medhe) 8 7
Island Bell (Ahmed Khan) 8 6
Naat (Kader) 8 3
Stymie (Ganpat S.) 8 3
Shledar (Shiba) 8 3
Happy Dream (Khalil B.) 8 3
Indy (Purshottam) 8 3
Golden Palm (Damodar) 7 13
Flying Clarence (Raghunath) 8 2
Raj Rajendra (Kasbekar) 8 1
Rommel (J. Bhosle) 8 1
Shandaar (Purtu S.) 8 1
Ambition (Md. Yusuf) 8 1

Ramban Moves Attractively

CHRONICLE Track Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following are the sports noted this morning:

GOLD KALE (Russi) covered three furlongs in 29 seconds. He was well in hand.

GIFFY FLOWER (Purshottam) moved unextended over three furlongs and returned at seconds.

BLUE GUM (Rajoo) was in hand when covering three furlongs in 38 seconds.

RAMBAN (Purtu) showed out from FORTSON (R.B.) when concerned in an excellent three-furlong spurt. Timing: 35 secs.

Today's "Last Laugh" Is At Bottom Of Col. 2

WORLD FIGURE SKATING CHAMPION



The world's champion in Figure Skating, Hayes Alan Jenkins, is being congratulated by Dick Button, former amateur champion now turned professional.

SPORT CHRONICLE

Two Indian And One Meet Records Set

BOMBAY, Saturday. MARY Leela Rao, the Indian Universities record-holder, who appeared to be well and truly beaten to third place, by Internationals Mary D'Souza and Christine Brown, was surprisingly declared the winner of the 100 metres run for women this evening, when the two-day senior athletic meet of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association started at the Babourne Stadium.

With only six competitors turning up, the final of the event was run off without heats.

Stephane D'Souza and Violet Peters kept away.

Right from the bang of the gun, a keen struggle for supremacy ensued, but it appeared that Mary D'Souza and Christine Brown breasted the tape in quick succession before Miss Rao.

The timing returned—12.4 seconds—equals the Bombay State record to the credit of Mary D'Souza.

THREE RECORDS

Three meet records, including two Indian records, were set and another equalled in this evening's programme.

In the women's long jump, Christine Brown improved on her national record by 5-1/2 inches beating the reigning national champion Leela Rao to second place by over a foot.

As expected, Renee Thornber shattered the national Discus throw mark with an effort of 109 feet 11-3/4 inches. This incidentally is the first time the 100 feet mark has been exceeded.

Alex Sivaiva won the 500 metres in splendid isolation beating his own state record. He recorded another fine performance in the 400 metres clocking 49.8 seconds.

The Olympian Lavy Pinto showed a welcome return to form clocking 10.9 and 10.7 seconds in the 100 metres heats.

Poor starting, which has proved to be the bane in this season's meets, manifested itself once again today.

Apart from the 110 metres hurdles, where the winner was allowed to beat the run by nearly five feet, a number of competitors were eliminated from the events for alleged improper starts.

Results were:—

Men's Events

110 METRES HURDLES (FINAL): S. B. Lokhande (Bombay)

Khambatta (St. Xavier's College) 2; M. P. Balia (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 3. Distance: 119 feet 3 1/2 inches.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (FINAL): D. S. Sail (Bombay State Police) 1; Leo Fernandes (Mahim Athletic Club) 2; Ganguli (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 3. Height: 5 feet 10 inches.

100 METRES (SEMI-FINALS): (1ST HEAT): Lavy Pinto (Tata Sports Club) 1; Hoshang Patel (Tata Sports Club) 2; P. Aryana (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 3. Time: 16.2 seconds.

(2ND HEAT): M. Ferrao (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 1; Anthony Mathias (St. Xavier's College) 2; R. D'Souza (Lever Sports Club) 3. Time: 10.9 seconds.

(3RD HEAT): Hoshang Patel (Tata Sports Club) 1; P. Aryana (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 2; N. V. Pithavala (Western Railway) 3. Time: 11.5 seconds.

(4TH HEAT): A. Mathias (St. Xavier's College) 1; G. Misquitta (Post and Telegraph Sports Club) 2; R. D'Souza (Lever Sports Club) 3. Time: 11.2 seconds.

PUTTING THE SHOT (FINAL): M. P. Balia (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 1; Horinder Singh (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 2; S. M. Irani (Kishinchand Chellaram College) 3. Distance: 40 feet 0 1/4 inches.

800 METRES (FINAL): Alex Sivaiva (Western Railway) 1; Balbir Singh (Amateurs Sports Club) 2; Vimal Hoon (St. Xavier's College) 3. Time: 1 minute 56.3 seconds.

(New Bombay State Record) 200 METRES (HEATS): (1ST HEAT): M. Ferrao (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 1; R. D'Souza (Lever Sports Club) 2; J. Fernandes (Gujarat A.A.) 3. Time: 22.6 seconds.

(2ND HEAT): Lavy Pinto (Tata Sports Club) 1; Anthony Mathias (St. Xavier's College) 2; R. D'Souza (Lever Sports Club) 3. Time: 23 seconds.

(3RD HEAT): Tarachand Malkani (Cathedral High School) 1; G. Misquitta (Post and Telegraph Sports Club) 2; Vimal Hoon (St. Xavier's College) 3. Time: 22.9 seconds.

THROWING THE DISCUS (FINAL): Alex Cheema (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 1; Noshir

100 METRES (FINAL): Mary Leela Rao (Mahim Athletic Club) 1; Mary D'Souza (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 2; Christine Brown (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 3. Time: 12.4 seconds.

(New Bombay and Indian Records) THROWING THE DISCUS (FINAL): Renee Thornber (Glaxo Laboratories Sports Club) 1; Philomena Proudfoot (Tata Sports Club) 2; S. Gade (Maharashtra Amateur A.A.) 3. Distance: 109 feet 11 3/4 inches (New Bombay and Indian Records).

TURNER MORRISON WINS

BOMBAY, Saturday. Turner Morrison beat Avaries Sports Club, this evening, by 5-0, in the only third division match of the Parsi Hockey League tournament at the Police Ground, Naigaum.

Baldwin Nazareth hit three goals, F. Albion and Freddy Lin, one each.

Ball Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday. Venkataraman and C. S. Bharathi gained a convincing win over Sri-nivasan and Kutty in the third round of Indian Gymkhana Ball Badminton doubles tournament at the Gymkhana court today. Venkataraman and Bharathi won at 29-6, 29-10.

Combining well to advantage from the front, Venkataraman and Bharathi scored freely to go into a comfortable 12-6 and then 19-6 lead to win at 29-6.

In the second game also Bharathi smashing and dropping, and Venkataraman excelling at the net, there were no two opinions about their ultimate win which they claimed at 29-10.

In the other one-sided match, Y. G. L. Prabhu and Onalapati Rao accounted for K. S. Murthy and Vaidhi in straight games at 29-18, 29-12.

After lunch interval Bengal's batsmen were playing confidently and hundred of the innings was hoisted in two hours and twelve minutes.

HOKEY

Lloyds Reclamation: 4-20 St. Stanislaus vs. Holy Name (C.M.'s League), 5-30 p.m. Police vs. Young Sports (Senior League).

Police Ground, Naigaum: 4-00 p.m. Shivaji Park Sports Club vs. Bandra Sports Club (Second Division. Parsi Hockey League).

BILLIARDS

Bandra Gymkhana: 9 a.m. K. Rebello (minus 40) vs. F. Antia (minus 20), 11 a.m. S. W. Pathare (minus 150) vs. P. Damania (scratch), 4 p.m. L. Salazar (minus 20) vs. F. F. Shah (plus 10), 6-00 p.m. St. John Val-decares (minus 40) vs. J. I. Pereira (minus 100), 8-00 p.m. P. V. Rajni (minus 50) vs. C. F. Dhondy (plus 75).

SERVICES WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP



Southern Command won the Inter-Services wrestling championship which ended at Ambala on Monday, February 7. Captain Baldev Singh Officer-in-Charge of the Southern Command team is seen receiving the trophy from Brigadier K. S. Moghe, Ambala Sub-Area Commander.

V. J. T. I. COMFORTABLY WIN Y.M.C.A. CUP

BOMBAY, Saturday. VICTORIA Jubilee Technical Institute won the Y. M. C. A. Basketball Cup when they beat Ruia College, holders, in the final of Colleges' Basketball tournament at the Willingdon playground today. The V. J. T. I. won at 50-32 points.

For their defeat Ruiaites have to blame themselves for their marksmen did not combine well when scoring chances came their way.

They more often bungled near the basket. In contrast the V.J.T.I. Collegians played a confident game and impressed from the start.

Skipper Pal was outstanding and was the top scorer for the team with 16 points to his credit. The teams changed sides with 24-14 at half time.

The VJTI widened the lead after resumption, and in less than ten minutes looked certain winners when the score board read 40-28.

Swamy and Iyengar gave a good support to Pal who scored freely to consolidate his side's position.

There was brisk scoring on both the sides five minutes before the end, but Ruiaites could reduce the margin of defeat.

DERBY DAY CARD AND SELECTIONS

On Page Fifteen

Mr. Narayan Ullal, Manager of Khataul Mills, was the guest of honour and Mrs. Ullal gave away the trophies.

The teams: Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: H. R. Pal, V. Swami, K. S. Iyengar, Balan, Bahal, Pharmavir, Mathews, Anandikar, Patil.

RUIA COLLEGE: K. V. S. Mani, T. A. S. Swamy, Patankar, Hari, Gopal, Sadasivan, Lakshminarayan, Hari L. and R. Lakshman.

Derrik D'Souza Of Lusit Gets A Hat-Trick

BOMBAY, Saturday. Lusitanians 'B' beat Shivaji Park Sports Club this evening, by 4-1, in the second division match of the Parsi Hockey League tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Naigaum.

D'Souza (2, 3, 4) scored the goals for the Lusit, while V. Chavan (5) scored for the Shivaji Park.

This win puts Lusitanians on top of the League table.

In another match in the same tournament, Reserve Bank got the better of I. C. I. by 2-0.

L. De'Sa and J. Alfa were the goal scorers for the Bank.

In the last match of the day in Women's Inter-Collegiate knock-out tournament, between St. Xavier's and Wilson, was not played as the Wilsonians failed to turn up.

IRANIAN SERVICES Soccer Team In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11. Thirteen members of the Iranian Services football team, who arrived here today, were given a hearty welcome at the Palam airfield.

Brigadier Khureshesli, the leader, Lt-Col. Masumi, the manager of the team, and also the secretary of the Iranian Services Sports Control Board, and six other members of the team are expected here on Thursday.

Keen Contests In South Indian School's Sports

BOMBAY, Saturday. Keen contests and praiseworthy performances features the final day of the South Indian Education Society's High School at the Indian Gymkhana ground. More than 4,000 people witnessed the keenly contested 14 events provided on the card.

The arrangements were good and the track clear with the result that there were no incidents and disturbances.

Keen contest, was seen in the 100 metres in the senior boys grade which was won by K. C. Radhakrishnan who covered the distance in 12 sec. Close on his heels was M. K. Shankar.

The other event that caught the eye was the pot race in the senior girls grade which was claimed by N. Vimala of tenth standard. A. V. Subalakshmi was second.

Equally noteworthy was the 800 metres, in which more than 20 took part. K. Balakrishnan was first, followed by R. Lakshmanan K. Balakrishnan's timing was 2 min. 56 sec.

Arumugam won the 400 metres for the fourth year in succession in the final timing of 1 min. 26 sec. Tukaram finished second.

Covering 100 metres in 12.2 sec. the staff (gents) T. K. Kurup won the event closely followed by T. Krishnan. Kurup also won the staff (mixed) needle and threat in partnership with Mrs. Mathews to score a double.

Mr. Mangam Mohan Rula presided and distributed the trophies.

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Team championship was annexed by Byulla Fire Brigade Station getting ten points.

Naval H. Tata presided and gave away the prizes.

When Is It Not A Goal? Ask Umpire Edwards

BOMBAY, Saturday. LAST straw in the Trial Hockey League was reached this evening in the concluding match between Cyriaco's XI and Jameson's XI, each side scoring once at the BPHA ground.

After players and officials had treated the Trial so indifferently by irregularity, the Umpire could not resist and completed the pattern.

Umpire George Edwards awarded Cyriaco's XI a goal without the ball having crossed the goal line.

Louis Vaz essayed a shot at goal off a rebound from goalkeeper Menezes' pads beating the entire defence except Venicio Carvalho who stopped it about a foot away from the goal line inside the field of play.

GOAL

Instead of awarding a penalty, he awarded a goal. Since this is only a Trial the players enjoyed the blunder.

Jameson's XI went all out for the equaliser thereafter.

Strengthened by the return of police players, Salunke, Chavan, the team moved faster due to their splendid wingers.

Neville D'Souza equalised off Pillay's pass.

The farce has ended thank heavens! What the outcome is will be judged by Bombay's performance in the National.

However, more trials be held, or have the selectors ready hatched their plans? Well see!

Teams were as follows:— Jameson's XI: S. Menezes, H. Carvalho and W. D'Souza; V. Carvalho, Tarlok Singh and Sen Gupta; Salunke Pillay, Neville D'Souza, John Mascarenhas and Chavan.

Cyriaco's XI: C. Gonsalves, J. D'Souza and Lincham; O. Braganza, Amir Kumar and A. Miran. L. Vaz, J. D'Souza, M. Britto, Boodel and L. Fernandes.

Umpires: G. Edwards and O. Fernandes.

Ranji Trophy North Zone Final 'A' Benefit Match

NEW DELHI, February 11. Ranji Trophy North Zone final between the Services and the Delhi and District Cricket Association teams has been converted into a benefit match in aid of the family of the late Captain Iyer.

The three-day fixture is to be played at the Roshanara Club grounds from February 18.

MATUNGA PREMIER T. T. TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday. Arun Meghani had mixed fortunes in the Matunga Premier Table Tennis tournament held at the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana hall, this evening.

Arun won the singles event at the expense of D. M. Mehta, whom he beat in straight games at 21-11, 21-9, 21-18.

Arun in partnership with Kishore Parekh went down fighting to Ramesh P. Thakkar and D. M. Mehta in a keen three-games cushion, the fourth going over extra points, the scores leading 21-18, 21-18, 18-11, 22-20.

Ramesh P. Thakkar won the treble in Badminton.

He won the singles, doubles, and jumbled dabbles for the third year in succession.

Times Shield

GODREJ'S MURTHI HITS A CENTURY

BOMBAY, Saturday. MUCH of the interest in the "Times of India" Shield Cricket tournament, which commenced this afternoon was centred on the semi-finals in

While the Construction Employees' Recreation Club cannot look back with satisfaction on their total of 97 for six when playing against the Thackersey Mooljee Mills S.C., the Oriental Life Insurance Co.'s S.C. had made 153 with six wickets in hand when playing against Mahindra and Mahindra and Allied Co.'s Sports Club.

MURTHI'S CENTURY

The only century was recorded in the "C" Division in which Waman Murthi's 127 enabled the Godrej Staff Sports Club to end the day with 188 for four.

The next best batting feat was that of N. D. Bakshi, who was unbeaten with 97 when playing for McKegies Sports Club against the British India General Insurance Co.'s S.C.

MHATRE NOT OUT 86

Keen tussles were witnessed in the "A" Division in which N. D. Mhatre shone. Batting for Hardcastle and Waud Sports Club, he was still at the wicket with 86 to his credit when playing against Tata Sports Club, the holders. Following were the principal scores:

Three Men To Judge Fight

LONDON, Feb. 11. A British fight promoter, Alex Griffiths, has applied for three men — a referee and two judges — to score the points in a contest next week.

He says he wants to avoid the disputed decisions that occur where the referee is the sole arbiter.—NAFEN.

NATIONAL CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday. Eleventh National Cycling Championships will be held on February 13 and 14 at the Valabhada Park Stadium, Worli.

Open events for men are:— 1,000 metres Sprint, 1,000 metres trial, 4,000 metres Individual Pursuit.

For School Boys: 500 metres Scratch Race, 1,000 metres Scratch Race. For women: 500 metres Scratch Race, 1,000 metres Individual Pursuit.

Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Maharashtra, Madras and Mysore are participating in these Championships, which will form the bases for selection of Indian Cycling Team for World Cycling Championships.—Warsam-Berlin-Prague.

Peace Race as well as XVI Olympiad at Melbourne this year.

Cycling stalwarts like, Noble, Malcolm, Madan Mohan, Dhana Singh, Raj Mehra, Bysack Bros., Douglas Franchi, Ramu, Gabriel Paldano, Mani brothers and many others from different States of Bombay will participate in these Championships.

For the coveted Kishore Sanu Trophy, Wadia Trophy and many other prizes which will be contested for on International basis.

In the women's event Miss Shyma Bhalia of Delhi & Miss Eulicia Fernandes of Bombay are expected to fight hard for the "TREND CHALLENGE" Trophy for women presented by the well known ladies Journal, "Trend Magazine."

On both these days the morning session will be from 7-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. and afternoon session from 3-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.

On Tuesday February 14 the Sheriff of Bombay, Sardar Bhaurao Baki, Datta Singh, has kindly consented to preside at 3-30 p.m. and distribute the Trophies to the winners and the winning state.

Overseas Football Teams To Visit Canada

MONTREAL, Feb. 11. Canada is to have an "invasion" this year of overseas football clubs, including the Moscow Dynamos.

Two British sides — Everton and Aberdeen — are coming in May, and efforts are being made to arrange a tour of Ontario by Wolverhampton Wanderers.

A number of formalities have yet to be completed before the Russian footballers' visit: it is finally decided, but an official of the Canadian Football Association said today: "It was reasonably certain" they would come in the first two weeks of August.—NAFEN.

"A" DIVISION

ISLAM GYMKHANA: B.E.S.T. Sports Club 187 for 5 (C. D. Patankar 21, G. R. Sunderam 35, S. M. Dandekar 69, B. P. Gupta 2 for 55) vs. Cipla Sports Club.

CROSS MAIDAN: Hardcastle Waud and Co's Sports Club 151 for 4 (N. J. Mhatre batting 86, Madhu Patil 22, L. R. Nagarkar 19) vs. Tata Sports Club.

CROSS MAIDAN: Secretariat Gymkhana 129 for 3 (M. A. Dali, batting 59, S. W. Sohoni 42) vs. Bombay Port Trust Sports Club.

"B" DIVISION

CROSS MAIDAN: Oriental Life Insurance Sports Club 153 for 4 (A. J. Wagle 84, M. A. Barve batting 32, J. V. Desai 25, R. B. Kenny 3 for 76) vs. Mahindra and Mahindra and Allied Co's Sports Club.

AZAD MAIDAN: Construction Employees Recreation Club 97 for 6 (R. N. Sawant 32, R. N. Rangasingh 31, R. G. Ashar 5 for 28) vs. Thackersey Moolji S. C.

MATUNGA GYMKHANA: Godrej Staff Sports Club 188 for 4 (Waman Murthi 127, P. Bursara 42) vs. Steels Indo Burmah Petroleum S. C.

CROSS MAIDAN: Western Railway 117 for 3 (Pandurang 43, Butani 32, Fugre 27) vs. National Bank of India S. C.

DADAR ZORASTRIANS: McKenzies S. C. 150 for 6 (N. D. Bakshi batting 97, Manickyan 33, T. P. Raju 30) vs. British India General Insurance S. C.

PARSE GYMKHANA: Cipla S. C. 127 for 6 (James D'Sa 42, Chitnis batting 39) vs. ACC Sports Club.

HASHIM KHAN BEATEN IN SQUASH UPSET

LONDON, February 11. ROSHAN Khan yesterday brought off one of the biggest upsets in the squash world when he dethroned the reigning champion, Hashim Khan, 6-9, 7-9, 9-3, 9-2.

Both men were playing in the 500 guineas, Dunlop Professional Squash Championship at the Landdowne Club.

It was the champion's first defeat, in the United Kingdom in six years.

The gruelling hour-long match was notable for the pace and accurate drop shots with fine placing by both players.

Hashim, handicapped by a recurrence of a knee injury, played with a bandaged ankle. This slowed him down considerably.

It was a sad occasion for many squash fans seeing the ailing, aging champion go down in defeat.

Roshan got off to a fine start in the first game with a clear five-point lead when Hashim caught up and went on to win.

In the second game, Hashim forced his opponent to the rear of the court with a masterful display of strategy.

OPENING THE THIRD GAME, HASHIM, OBVIOUSLY CRIPPLED, HAD BY THIS TIME LOST THE ADVANTAGE OF HIS EXTRAORDINARY MOBILITY AND THE MATCH SWUNG INEXORABLY IN ROSHAN'S FAVOUR. BUT IT MUST BE SAID ROSHAN'S GAME WAS WORTHY OF THIS GREAT OCCASION.

At the end of the match Hashim told NAFEN: "It is the first time I have been defeated in English squash in my entire professional career."

Azam Khan beat India's Jamal Din in the semi-final 9-6, 9-3, 9-7, showing superior courtcraft throughout.

Azam Khan meets Roshan Khan in the finals on Monday.—NAFEN.

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Editor: D. C. PATOLE.